The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 14, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 875.

WALL PAPER,
Spring Styles,
Now being received at
WOOD BROTHERS',
116 FOURTH STREET.
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FRANCE.

Meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Bordeaux Yesterday.

Trochu Turns Over the Powers of the Provisional Government.

Garibaldi Declines the Seat to which he was Elected.

Programme for the Triumphant Entry of the Prussians into Paris on Saturday Next.

The Emperor William to Dine but not Sleep at the Tuileries.

Meeting of the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The French Assembly will to-day hold only a preparatory sitting, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of members in attendance and fixing the day for the first public session. The Government is still without news of the result of the election in Paris. The latest dispatches from the capital say the result was not known yesterday evening. Picard, Thiers, Favre and Gambetta are elected from the Department of the Seine, and Duke D'Aumale from that of Oise. Favre has arrived in Bordeaux, and Garibaldi is momentarily expected.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—At the preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly to-day, about three hundred deputies were present. The session was formally opened and secretaries were appointed.

Gen. Changarnier, accompanied by other delegates, has arrived at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—In the Assembly to-day, the rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted. The President read a letter from Garibaldi, in which the General declines a seat in the Assembly, offered him by several Deputies. Favre, for himself, and in the name of his colleagues in Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the powers confided to them as the government of national defense. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office to maintain order until the constitution of the new Government.

The Triumphant Entry.

[Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—On the 19th, at noon, the Emperor will enter Paris by a train from Versailles, taking a horse at Paris station and proceeding to the Tuilleries, where he will lunch and hold court. The general officers of the army will then inspect the army of investment, which will march, with bands playing and colors flying, along the line already indicated. His Majesty will then return to Versailles, where he will sleep, and on the two following days will revisit the Tuilleries, and then return to Germany, if nothing occurs during the next week or month. If it is impossible to prepare the Tuilleries for the Emperor's reception, his Majesty will put up at the Champs Elysees. All the troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to their utmost war strength.

The Telegraph's Versailles special of the 12th states that the German army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon, on the 19th inst. The Emperor will proceed to the Tuilleries, and, after partaking of lunch, will review the army. In case the Tuileries should not be in a condition for the reception of the Emperor, he will occupy the Palace of Elysee. The Emperor will return to Berlin the last of February.

The Elections.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The result of the elections in twenty departments is still awaited by the government. Most of these are occupied by German troops. M. Thiers has been elected by eighteen departments, General Trochu by seven, General Changarnier by four, M. Gambetta by three, M. Jules Favre by two, and M. Dupirr by four departments. There is yet no news from the Paris election.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 9 P. M.—Official returns from the Department of Nord show that the monarchial candidates polled 19,500 and the Republicans 47,000 votes.

The Paris Elections.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Dispatches from Paris say two hundred candidates for the Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and the counting votes therefor necessarily slow. It was thought that the votes are so scattered among the various candidates that the delegation from the capital was not full, and that a second election will have to be held.

Paris advices state that Ducrot is seriously ill.

The commandant at Havre has been elected to the Assembly from the department of Ille et Villaine.

The Germans have imposed a contribution of a quarter of a million of francs on the towns of Lille and Bonne.

The Prussians have levied a war contribution of one hundred thousand francs upon the inhabitants of St. Germain. It is reported that the armistice is prolonged to the 28th inst.

The French Government has ceased buying provisions for Paris.

M. Favre has gone to Bordeaux.

Completion of the Capitulation.

A Versailles correspondent of the Times telegraphs on the 12th, that the delivery of arms to the Germans is completed. The Germans are destroying the French guns, which prove to be useless on account of the removal of portions of the breech-loading apparatus.

The postal and relief trains from London for Paris, recently stopped by the Germans under a mistake, were immediately released in pursuance of orders from headquarters.

The Responsibility.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The copy of the correspondence relating to the war, to be submitted to Parliament, shows that Favre's party were always willing to conclude a peace on any terms which did not include a cession of territory, and that Germany pursued the war for territory. England has been continually urging peace on Favre's terms.

The Orleanists are confident that Count De Paris will be King of France.

In a few weeks the government will state that they will be able to dispatch one hundred and fifteen thousand men immediately in case of war.

Rumors.

LILLE, Feb 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped all railroad communication hence to Paris. It is reported that there have been risings of the people in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not credited.

Indications of Peace.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Prussian Cross Gazette judges from the result of the elections in France that a resumption of the war is not to be expected, and thinks there is scarcely a doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

Hostilities Continued.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—Hostilities continue in the departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—M. Tochard has been elected to the Assembly from the department of Haute Rhin.

The city of Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of two hundred millions of francs and levy a war tax.

Aid for Paris.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—The King of Belgium has given ten thousand francs toward the revictualling of Paris.

Ducrot has been assigned to a position in the French army.

Prince Napoleon is in Brussels.

Honors to Von Woerder.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 13.—The cities of Baden have resolved to erect a monument in honor of General Von Woerder, whose defeat of General Bourbaki saved Germany from French invasion.

Prussian Requisitions.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Dieppe of the 12th says the Germans had imposed a contribution of a million [illegible] on that city and twenty-two thousand francs on each of the adjacent villages, all of which are to be paid by the 14th. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having paid large amounts on previous contributions. The department of the Loire is said to have already paid twenty-five million francs to the Germans.

Arrival of Provisions.

Provisions in an immense quantity are continually arriving, and soldiers are used in unloading the trains.

The Capitulation.

A commission numbering four Germans and three Frenchmen is sitting at Versailles, to arrange details unforeseen at the time of the commission of January 28th, for the capitulation of Paris.

Hopes of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A correspondent of the Times at Berlin telegraphs to the evening edition of that paper that it is confidently expected at headquarters that peace will shortly be concluded. Nevertheless, military and financial preparations continue. The Prussian Parliament has been asked to advance fifty million thalers to the Empire which is to be refunded by the Parliament of Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkey and Greece Quarreling Again.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which Greek troops have pursued brigands over the frontier into Turkish territory. Thus far there are no symptoms of more than a war of words.

The Flood in the Danube.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The flood in the Danube is subsiding, but there is still danger of another rise in the river and further destruction of property.

Sailing of the Commissioners.

LONDON, February 13.—The steamship Cuba, which sailed from Liverpool Saturday, had on board Earl De Grey, Lord Tonterder, Montague Bernard and Viscount Goderi, of the joint high commission for the settlement of the fishery question, and the Alabama and other claims of the United States upon Great Britain. The Commissioners are accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

Italy and the Pope.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The Italian Parliament has declared the libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The overflow of the Danube inundated the suburbs of Vienna, particularly Leopold, Stadt and Rusau.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—Marquis De Avila has not yet succeeded in forming a cabinet.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12.—Reported demonstrations in favor of the Pope are in preparation in various parts of Europe.

Another Ship Foundered.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Bombay says the steamer General Outram, from Cochin, bound to Bombay, foundered in a cyclone in the Indian ocean, and fifty-three lives were lost.

The Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, February 13.—It has been ascertained that only 98 lives were lost on the French transport Le Cerf, wrecked off Cape La Hogue.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 13, 4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛. Coupons, '62, 91¼; do old '65, 90¾; do '67, 89¾; do 10-40's, 87¾. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic, 29. Petroleum—refined 1s@1s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—5-20s, coupons '62, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. middling uplands 7⅜@7½d, middling Orleans 7⅝@8d; to arrive, 7½d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Tallow, 45s@45s 3d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d, orn 38s.

The Fishery Outrages.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 13.—The American schooner White Fawn, captured by the Dominion cutter Water Lily, has been released by a decision of a Vice Admiralty Judge, who has declared the action of the commander of the Water Lily hasty and illegal.

MAD-STONES.

Something About Them Not Generally Known.

[Communication in N. Y. Times.]

In your article on the "Fauquier Mad-stone," you speak of the belief in its virtues as "one of the oddest phenomena of the age." Yet the faith in the virtue of such stones dates back for centuries, coming to us from the East. Some account of them may interest your readers, and Mr. Uriel Triplett's admirers can learn where similar jewels are to be procured at a very reasonable price. In fact I should like to take an order for any number the Virginians, or others, may require; guaranteeing they shall possess qualities equally potent with those of the "Fauquier Mad-stone."

The monks of Manilla carry on quite a lucrative trade in the manufacture of these stones, which they supply to the merchants of India. The snake-charmers of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts likewise prepare them, but only for themselves, preserving the composition as a secret. The late Sir Emerson Tennent submitted one to Mr Faraday for analysis. The stone in question had been successfully used by a native bitten by a cobra. Its operation was witnessed by Mr. M. E. Reyne, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who vouches for the fact. Mr. Faraday states, as the result of his analysis, his belief that it is "a piece of charred bone which has been filled with blood, perhaps several times, and then charred again. Evidence of this is afforded, as well by the apertures of cells or tubes on its surface as by the fact that it yields or breaks under presure, and exhibits an organic structure within. When heated slightly, water rises from it, and also a little ammonia; and, if heated still more highly in the air, carbon burns away, and a bulky white ash is left, retaining the shape and size of the stone." Mr. Faraday adds that "if the piece of matter has ever been employed as a spongy absorbent, it seems hardly fit for that purpose in its present state; but who can say to what treatment it has been subjected since it was fit for use, or to what treatment the natives may submit it when expecting to have occasion to use it?" The probability is, that the animal charcoal, when instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from the recent wound, together with a portion of the blood, before it has had time to be carried into the system. Dr. Davy, in an analysis of three different kinds which he examined, found one to be of partially burnt bone, another of chalk, the third, consisting of vegetable matter, resembled a he-goat—all of them, except the first, which possessed a slight absorbent power, were quite inert, and incapable of having any effect exclusive of that on the imagination of the patient. Thunberg describes one he saw in Cape Colony "as convex on one side, black, and so porous that when thrown into water it caused bubbles to rise; and hence, by its absorption, it served, if speedily applied, to extract the poison from the wound."

Mr. R. W. H Hardy, author of Travels in the Interior of Mexico, speaks of similar stones, known in Mexico as the piedra ponsons. In a note to Sir Emerson Tennent, he gives the following method of preparing it: "Take a piece of hartshorn of any convenient size and shape, cover it well round with grass or hay, and, inclosing both in a thin sheet of copper well wrapped around them, place the parcel in a charcoal fire till the bone is sufficiently charred." The greater part of the above is taken from Sir Emerson Tennent's excellent work on Ceylon. My own experience, during a four-years' residence in various parts of India, has given me little faith in the usefulness of these stones. I saw them applied, once, when hunting near Poonah, to a native who had been bitten by a cobra; the man died. The other occasion was that of a servant of a staff officer in the company's service, likewise bitten by a cobra; the stones were applied, and the man recovered, but, as the man had on when bitten very loose and wide pejamas, or drawers of thick cotton, there could be no doubt that much of the venom was wiped from the fang when the cobra struck him. Hydrophobia is, fortunately, of such very rare occurrence in tropical countries that the stones have not been tested on such wounds. Let me ask, parenthetically, why our wise law-givers should order the slaughter of so many poor dogs in the summer time, when it is a well-ascertained fact that they are more subject to rabies in the winter? The colder the weather the more liable they are to be attacked. To come back to our subject: The method of applying the snake stones is, I suppose, much the same wherever they are used. A bandage is tightly placed above the wound; the stones are then applied; they attach themselves closely, imbibing by their porous texture the blood that oozes from the bite. The stones will adhere from two to ten minutes, the length of time depending on the amount of blood that issues from the wound and their capacity for absorption. A bandage is not always applied; compression with the hand, or rubbing the affected part downward, is said to answer. Before again using the stones, they have to be washed and well dried, perhaps subjected to great heat, but on this point I am not informed.

A Nevada Theater Thunder Shower.

The Virginia City Enterprise describes a scene which was recently enacted in the theater of that city. At the conclusion of the play, the audience were startled by loud peals of thunder and a heavy shower of rain. Why a thunder-storm was introduced in the piece, no one knew, but it started in to raining, and it rained away for twenty minutes at a fearful rate, with occasionally the most frightful peals of thunder that were ever heard. It was not in the piece, and no one in the house knew what it was all about. Actors and actresses rushed to and fro, screaming for the property men and stage carpenters, and those in turn rushed after somebody else, and still the storm raged and the thunder rolled. Finally, John Finn went round to where the sheet-iron thunder hangs, and found a bull-teamster from Honey Lake actively engaged in creating a war of the elements. He had the "rain-box" there, and as soon as the rain got down to the bottom he would reverse it, hour-glass fashion, then pile in the thunder, peal after peal, until he found it necessary to turn his rain-box again. Mr. Finn of course put an end to the storm as soon as he reached its source, but it had its effect upon the audience. Those in front expected to see the curtain rise upon a most thrilling scene, but when Mr. Fulford came forward and recited Bingen on the Rhine, some of them wanted to know what all the introductory thunder meant.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman, and His Bill to Force the Cincinnati Road Through Kentucky.

A Synopsis of the Aggravation of the Obnoxious Enforcement Act.

Logan Makes His Peace with the President and they Salt Together.

A New Bill to Facilitate the Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

Accurate Description of the Counterfeits in Circulation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ENFORCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The determination of the Republicans in Congress to force through a supplemental enforcement act was shown by a vote in the House to-day fixing upon Wednesday next for the passage of the bill, after allowing but four hours' debate thereon. The Democrats demanded a greater latitude for discussion, but were unable to secure more time. The bill comprises eighteen sections, but it may be briefly summed up as a measure making the Federal election law of last session more stringent in most every respect by imposing penalties of fines and imprisonment regarding the registration of voters, extending its operation to all cities whose population exceeds 20,000 inhabitants, provided two citizens shall apply to the Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, in whose circuit the town or city may be located, that they desire the law to be enforced in said place, and requiring said court to provide for the appointment of Federal inspectors and supervisors of elections to attend all registration of voters and elections for representatives or delegates in Congress, and to remain in session while the act is being enforced. To transact business under it elaborate powers are given to the inspectors to inspect at all times on the day of election the way the voting is done, and the way the register, tally books and lists are kept, and to scrutinize the count and canvass every ballot, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may be placed, or found, and to forward their report to a chief supervisor provided by this act for each judicial district. Provision is made for the United States Marshal and a number of deputies to protect and assist the inspectors, and to arrest without any warrant any one who interferes with the voting or registration under color of even State or municipal law, or who commits any of the offenses prescribed by this act. No person, however, is to be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or deputies, or without process for offense committed on the day of registration, but all those who attempt to interfere in any way, under color of State or municipal authority, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of three thousand dollars and imprisonment of not more than two years. It is further provided that whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer or refrain from answering, or, answering, shall give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person is made liable to arrest and imprisonment, as for a misdemeanor. The Marshals are authorized and required, in case of necessity, to call on the commanding officer of the nearest United States military or naval force to furnish forthwith a sufficient portion of such military or naval force to enable the Marshal, or his deputies, to discharge their duties under this act and the old law, and it is made the duty of such commanding officer, upon such requisition, to obey it without delay, and forthwith to detail and employ the naval force of the United States. It is provided further that if an aggrieved citizen sues one of the officers under this act, the latter may transfer the case to the United States Circuit Court, and the judgment of a State Court in such a case shall be null and void. Sections 5 and 6 of the act of last session to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crime, are repealed by this bill, though such repeal is not to affect pending suits. This bill will, of course, pass the House and probably the Senate.

THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

An effort was made in the House to-day to suspend the rules and put on its passage a bill requiring the Newport and Cincinnati bridge to be built one hundred feet above low water mark. The vote was 113 to 76, not the required two-thirds but a decided majority. The House will evidently pass the bill later in the session.

OHIO.

Governor Hays and State Treasurer Warner, of Ohio, arrived here last evening. It is understood the main object of their visit is to consult with the President in relation to the offices created by the act establishing additional judicial districts in the State of Ohio.

THE CHEYENNES.

Arrangements are now being made at the War Department to remove the Southern Cheyenne Indians to a reservation south of the one now occupied by them. This is in accordance with their own wishes.

THE CINTI SOUTHERN.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sherman presented a memorial asking authorization from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct their road through the State of Kentucky, permission to do which is now withheld by reason of the adverse action of the Kentucky State Legislature. He remarked that he heartily concurred in the prayer of these petitioners, and thought, if there was any occasion when the legislation and authority of the Federal Government might be profitably exercised in the matter of railroads, it was when one State obstinately placed itself in the way and refused permission to the Northern and Southern people to place themselves in connection by a railroad across its territory. There is no probability that such a bill can be passed at this session.

GEN. LOGAN

has made peace at the White House, and yesterday dined with the President.

EXPORTED SPIRITS.

The Ways and Means Committee have under consideration, besides General Pleasanton's bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, a new bill in the interest of the trade, consolidating all taxes and allowing a drawback of the whole tax when exported and the withdrawal from the export warehouses of tax-paid spirits for home consumption, dealers to have the option of foreign or domestic markets.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

In consequence of the terrible sufferings now existing in France, the charitable and generous of all parties, in this country, are endeavoring to raise funds for their relief. A meeting will be held here to-morrow evening to consider the case and get subscriptions.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SPANISH CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. Sickles telegraphs the State Department that negotiations for the mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to persons and property of American citizens by the Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba have been concluded, and a messenger is on his way to this city with the correspondence.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Postmasters—William H. Streeler, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Shottlewarth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Edward Sonin, Notre Dame, Ind.; James H. Fetter, Paro, Ind.; Edward H. Mills, Gold Hills, Nevada.

THE COUNTERFEITS AFLOAT.

The statement showing the different counterfeits of National Bank notes known to be in circulation, and giving a description of the counterfeit plates captured, has been prepared by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, under the direction of Solicitor Bamfield, and furnished to the Committee on Banking and Currency by Comptroller Hulburd. The following is a list of the counterfeit plates seized by the Treasury Officers: One-hundred dollar on the First National Bank of Boston, Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, and Central National Bank of New York. The plates were captured March 14, 1867. About two hundred thousand dollars is believed to have been put in circulation. Five-hundred-dollar plates intended for a bank in Massachusetts, captured March 14, 1867, before any notes had been printed; fifty-dollar unfinished plate, captured January 18, 1868; twenty-dollar plate on the National Bank of Commerce and Merchants' National Bank of New York; one on the Ida National Bank of Utica, New York, the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York, and the Shoe and Leather National Bank of New York, captured September, 1870. The same plates had been used to print notes on the five banks by changing the names. The amount put in circulation is not known. About $15,000 were captured with the plates. Tens on the First and Third National Banks of Philadelphia; plates captured September 26, 1867 with $62,000 of the money. About $100,000 had been printed. Tens on the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago are known to be now in circulation; tens on National Bank of Watertown, New York, photographic negatives unfinished, were captured September 30, 1866; fives, unfinished plates, captured September 6, 1866; fives, on the Peoples' National Bank, of Jackson, Michigan, plates captured May, 1867, with $9,000 of counterfeits; few are believed to be now in circulation; fives, unfinished plates, on Utica City National Bank, captured September 24, 1868; fives, on Jewett City National Bank, Connecticut, poor lithographic plates, captured June 26, 1869. Considerable quantities of this counterfeit was put in circulation west of the Mississippi.

The following is a list of all the counterfeits known at the Treasury to be in circulation, the plates of which have not been captured: Tens of Flour City National Bank, of Rochester, New York; Saratoga County National Bank, of Waterford, New York; Highland National Bank, of Newburg, New York; Albany City, New York, National Bank; First National Bank, of Red Hook, New York; Auburn City, New York, National Bank; Mutual National Bank; Bank of Troy, New York; American National Bank of New York; First Nationl Bank of Lockport, New York; National Bank of Commerce, New York, and First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York. Twos on the Marine National Bank of New York; Market National Bank of New York; St. Nicholas National Bank of New York; National Union Bank of Lindenpark, New York; National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, Rhode Island. Ten of the eleven ten-dollar counterfeits and four of the five two-dollar counterfeits are printed from the same plate, with only the name of the bank changed. It is stated that in the thirty millions of dollars of National Bank currency received at the Currency Bureau for replacement with new notes since the establishment of the National Banks, only three counterfeit bills have been discovered.

The Comptroller does not believe that any considerable amount of counterfeit money is now in circulation, and says that little complaint is made by the banks and the public. Business men who have traveled extensively in the Southern and Southwestern States are of a different opinion, and say that in districts remote from banks and large towns, and especially among the negroes, the amount of counterfeit money afloat is very great, much of it being so roughly executed that it would be at once detected if offered in the North.

In connection with the proposition to print all notes, stamps and bonds of the Government in the Treasury at Washington, it is stated authoritatively that it costs sixty thousand dollars a year for express charges for paper to New York to be printed by the Bank Note Company doing the Government work and for the return of the notes.

The Hudson Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The locomotive was raised up to-night even with the abutment of the bridge, and will be landed upon a track to-morrow. No bodies have been found. Polk, the diver, will make another descent to-morrow in search of the engineer. The surveyors sent by the Senate committee have been at the wreck.

On Monday, Mrs. Sarah A. Bennett, who reached New Hamburg on Thursday, in search of her husband, came here to-day to view the unclaimed clothing at the undertaker's, and, identifying her husband's hat, fainted away. It is thought he was the man on the engine with the engineer.

NARROW-RAILROADS.

A Thirty-inch Gauge Railroad in Ohio.

We clip the following article from the last number of the Scientific American, taken by that paper from the Chicago Railway Review:

The Toledo Commercial having stated that the Pique, St. Mary's and Celina Railroad Company had been incorporated on a capital basis of $400,000, to build between Piqua and Celina, through Miami, Shelby, Auglaize, and Mercer counties, Ohio, about forty-four miles, a Pique correspondent gives us the details of the scheme.

The country along the line is very populous and productive, and the question of an outlet by railway has long been agitated. But the Miami and Erie canal passes through it already; and though inadequate to the wants of the country, there is scarcely warrant for the construction of an expensive road. Last winter the plan of a narrow gauge road, to cost, fully equipped, less than half a million of dollars, in place of one of the ordinary gauge, costing a million and a half, was discussed. The design is identical with that of the Welsh railways, which have been so often described in engineering journals of late. A road of this kind, for transporting coal—the only one in this country as yet—is already in operation between Akron and Missillon, Ohio. A system of narrow-gauge railways is also projected from Toronto, Canada, as feeders to the wide-gauge roads now centering there. We learn that parties interested in the proposed Buffalo and Springfield road are now examining the Canada system, with a view to the adoption of the narrow gauge. The Kansas and Denver Pacific companies also contemplate reaching the mining regions near Denver, and probably at no distant day penetrating the Great Mountain Parks, and perhaps passing over the entire range, by the narrow-gauge roads, costing only one-seventh as much as the present gauge, where the latter is practicable. In all these cases the data, showing the entire practicability of these roads, and giving the cost of construction and operation, are such as to reduce the prospects of any such enterprise to a certainty.

To return to the Ohio road. The right of way is to be fifteen feet in place of forty feet; twenty pounds instead of fifty-six pounds iron will be required; the locomotives, weighing six tons instead of thirty, will draw from ten to twenty loaded freight cars, each having a capacity of two and a half tons; under freight and passenger cars alike (the latter seating twenty persons) four-wheel trucks will be placed; the ties will, of course, be nearer than on the wide gauge while finally, on account of the lightness of car equipment, in comparison with capacity, and of the central position of the trucks, both higher gradients and sharper curves will be practicable, greatly reducing cost of excavation and other important items of construction. In the present instance, the route presents no engineering difficulties, Piqua, thence following the canal to Berlin; thence to Minster, Bremen and St. Mary's, where it will leave the canal and make Celina its Northern terminus.

The enterprise, which is to be begun in January, is in the hands of able and energetic citizens—among the corporators being Hon. J. F. McKinney, member of Congress elect: William Scott, one of the oldest citizens, and President of the Piqua National Bank; J. G. Young, Cashier of the same; Henry Flesh, a wealthy merchant of the city; Chas. C. Clute, an experienced railroad builder, of New York city.

HON. J. W. STEVENSON.

Frankfort's Farewell to the Retiring Governor.

At a meeting of the citizens of Frankfort on Monday, to take action upon the close of Gov. Stevenson's gubernatorial life, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Hon. John W. Stevenson, Governor of this Commonwealth, has indicated to the General Assembly his purpose of resigning the office he now holds as Chief Executive of the State on Monday next, the 13th inst., for the purpose of entering upon the duties of Senator in the Congress of the United States, to which he was elected by the Legislature; and, whereas, it is usual and appropriate for the citizens of the Capital to express such sentiments as they may feel and entertain towards those who, by the exercise of Executive duties, become, for the time being, at least, citizens and partakers in community associations with them, upon the occasion of their departure from our midst; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Frankfort, irrespective of party, recognize in the Hon. John W. Stevenson a man of unblemished purity of character, of enlightened and enlarged statesmanship, of Christian excellence of life, of high social integrity and worth; that we recognize ability, impartiality, and faithfulness in his discharge of the many difficult and responsible duties that have fallen to his lot as Chief Executive of the State; that as an Executive he has been just; as a statesman, pure and eminent; as a representative of the people, faithful to his trust; as a citizen, worthy and valued, and as a man, respected and honored.

"Resolved, That we deeply regret his departure from our midst, the cessation of the ties of citizenship and social intercourse wherewith we have been bound in mutual association, while we accept the fact that in his new relation and duties he enters upon a life of higher import and more extended value to the State; that, in his departure, we tender our heartfelt wishes for his future prosperity and happiness in life, with that of his esteemed family, trusting that he may at all times consider the courtesies and hospitalities of the capital and its citizens as open to his acceptance, and in its bosom a home always open, always free."

THE TENNESSEE.

A Letter of Explanation from Secretary Robeson—How the Staunch Old Vessel May be Floating Yet.

"DON'T BE SCARED."

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Representative Sargent:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note in regard to the Tennessee, and to quiet as far as may be the apprehensions that have been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that at the time of her departure the Commission had not decided whether they would proceed directly to San Domingo city, or first visit Samana Bay or some other port on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic; that if she proceeded directly to San Domingo city, the voyage would, at the ordinary rate of speed under steam, consume from eight to ten days, and that no advices have been received from San Domingo city or any other port to which the Tennessee would be likely go, since the time of her departure. There are no lines of regular and ordinary communication from San Domingo City or any other port in San Domingo to any place from which we could, since the time the Tennessee was due at her destination, have received telegraphic or other advices here of her arrival or non-arrival. No extraordinary means of communication were provided and none were likely to have been employed except in case of disaster. Since she crossed the gulf stream, probably about latitude thirty-six degrees north, she would be out of the track of vessels bound to our ports, and that if her voyage was successful, we cannot expect advices from her except accidentally until the return of the Tybee which makes only a regular line communication, and which will be due in New York in about ten days.

The Tennessee is a new ship of nearly three thousand tons burden, carefully and strongly built, larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West, and is as staunch and seaworthy as any ship in our navy. She was launched since the close of the war, and was found perfectly seaworthy in a long and boisterous trip. She is commanded by careful and experienced officers, had a full complement of officers and men, and is completely provisioned and equipped. She carries ten boats, among which is a large steam launch. We have heard of no bad weather in the latitude where she would likely be, and her route did not take her any such distance from ports of our own coast and the West Indies that, in case of serious accident, the survivors of any but the most extraordinary disaster would not most likely have been heard from. The steamer Tybee left New York on the 1st of February, sailing in the track of the Tennessee, and at her usual rate would have arrived at San Domingo on the 8th, and, in case of any disaster to the Tennessee on her way, or her non-arrival at some port of the Dominican republic by that date, news would most likely have been carried by one of our own cruisers or by the extraordinary means which would in that case have only been employed to Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph. It seems to me that there is no greater cause of anxiety concerning the Tennessee than any other ship of our navy on the ocean. The absence of advices is by no means evidence of disaster, but will be, henceforth and until finally determined by the regular means, each day a strong assurance of a safe and successful voyage. The suggestions of her loss, made without information and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

ARKANSAS.

The Trouble in the Legislature—Clayton Responds to the Question as to Whether He Will Accept the Senatorship—Steamboat Accident—Important Decision.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special says the Governor has nominated and the Senate confirmed the appointment of John E. Bennett Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Thomas M. Bowen, resigned.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain if it is his intention to accept the United States Senatorship submitted a report, accompanied by a letter from the Governor, in which he says when the time of qualification arrives he will decide. He says the House may rest assured of one thing. He will accept the position unless he knows the interests of the people can be better subserved by retaining the Executive chair.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Treasurer to issue eight per cent. interest-bearing bonds in bank note paper in sums of two, five and ten dollars. Amendments were made making the interest five per cent., and making the bonds receivable for all taxes except the interest on the public debt.

A special message from the Governor was received, urging the adoption of more stringent measures to force the collection of the interest accruing to the State on account of railroad aid bonds.

The cross-pipe larboard boiler of the steamer Little Rock exploded this evening as she was starting out. No one was hurt. The Dardanell went to the rescue, and brought her back to the landing, where the damage was repaired.

The decision in the case of Painter vs. Pillow, involving $130,000, for slaves bought by Pillow before and during the war, and for which a want of consideration was pleaded, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court against him, the court deciding that he is liable.

THE NORTHWEST.

Horrible Fall and Death in an Illinois Coal Mine—Fires—Suicides, Attempted Suicides, Etc.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The agents of the Lorillard, Atlantic and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies, of New York, the Springfield Fire Insurance, of Massachusetts, and the Fire Insurance, of Cleveland, have withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

A fire at Princeton, Ills., Saturday night, destroyed the Republican newspaper office, the stores of Spenland & Clark, R. B. Foster, Harris & Cattle, and others. Total loss $20,000; covered by insurance.

At the Illinois Valley Coal Mining Company's shaft, three miles from Lasalle, on Friday last, a miner named Knowles stepped into the cage for the purpose of descending to his work. By a mistake of the engineer the cage was raised instead of lowered, and Knowles apprehending danger from contact with the pully, jumped to the landing from which he had started, but striking his head against a post, fell backward into the shaft and was killed, his body descending a distance of 530 feet. The bones of his legs were driven up into his body.

Judge King, an old and prominent citizen of Dubuque, Iowa, died to-day.

George H. Siltz, a Justice of the Peace here, took laudanum yesterday with a view of terminating his existence, but the fact was soon discovered and the poison pumped out of him, and he is again administering justice.

The Pennsylvania Mining Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 13.—A large number of coal operators were present at a meeting to-day, which was held with closed doors. The utmost anxiety exists in business circles as to what the result will be. The operators are not anxious to resume work, the market being overstocked. It is generally conceded that the men cannot hold out much longer, but a few mines will resume work on the 15th. The operators are unwilling to pay the rates on the basis of last fall. Much suffering exists among miners' families. The community sympathize with them. They are willing to work, but are prevented by the so called Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Ex-Governor Fletcher arrived to-day from the Indian country, where he completed treaties with the Shawnee and Wyandotte Indians for the right of way for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad through their reservations. This gives the road unobstructed right of way from the western border of Missouri to the Colorado river.

A Horrible Railroad Death.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bailey, a brakeman, fell from a freight train near Morrow, on the Little Miami railroad Saturday night, when the express train, which was following soon after, caught his body and dragged it a mile. Deceased was unmarried and resided at Morrow.

☞ A large conger eel, weighing thirty-six pounds, was lately caught near Ramsgate, England. On being opened the stomach was found to contain an extraordinary collection of articles, including a large, thick woolen glove, three pieces of coarse blue serge, a pocket-comb three inches long, part of a leather brace, a bone button, some tobacco and a long bone, apparently the leg-bone of a wild fowl, nearly five inches in length, all tightly compressed together.

☞ According to the Carson Register, in the homographic chart of the Nevada State government, just issued, the various State officers and members of the Legislature are classified either as single, married or widower, except W. N. Hall, of Gold Hill, whose state in life is put down as "comfortable."

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.............WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

MR. THURMAN presented a resolution from the Ohio Legislature, requesting that Congress pass no more land grants.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

MR. SHERMAN presented a memorial, asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct a road through the State of Kentucky, permission now being withheld by the adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate.

MR. SHERMAN expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial, and his belief that if there was any time when Federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters, it was where a State absolutely placed itself in the way of the construction of a road, desired alike by the Northern and Southern people as a means of communication.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations were concurred in.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

MR. KELLOGG moved to make the gulf steamship subsidy bill the special business to-day after half past four. Agreed to, with an amendment, on motion of Mr. Casserly, to include the Australian bill.

HOMESTEADS.

MR. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments striking out the provisions allowing assignment of homestead certificate and omitting the section allowing entry of land by agent or attorney. The committee also recommend that the Commissioners of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the act into effect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

MR. MORTON gave notice of a motion to-morrow for the meeting of the Senate hereafter at 11 o'clock in the morning.

MILLER'S OATH.

At one o'clock the Senate, according to previous order, took up the joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Mr. Miller, claiming the seat of Senator from Georgia.

MR. TRUMBULL, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to show that Miller had received seven more votes for Senator than his colleague, Mr. Hill, who had been admitted. Miller was not disqualified under the Fourteenth amendment, and though a Democrat had received Republican votes, among others that of the present contestant for the seat, Mr. Farrow, when running as a candidate for the Georgia State Constitutional Convention. He assisted to frame the constitution of that State, and had advocated its adoption by the people.

MR. EDMUNDS, in opposition to the claim of Mr. Miller, argued that the act of the Georgia Legislature in electing a Senator disqualified by law was in defiance of and overriding the law, and that Congress was bound, in self-respect and to preserve its integrity of legislation, to resist these attempts. The necessity of this was more apparent in view of the fact that those for whom the clemency of Congress was asked had, as a class, secured their election, because they have made war on the country. For one, he would never vote to qualify a man for a seat in the Senate who was ineligible when elected. He held that an election under such circumstances was void.

MR. THURMAN inquired whether Senator Edmunds had not repeatedly voted for disability bills upon the statement of members that they were intended to allow certain parties already elected to enter upon their offices.

MR. EDMUNDS admitted that he had been weak and foolish enough to follow the lead of his Democratic friend Thurman in making a man an officer by law who was not entitled to the office to which he was elected, but he recognized the error and proposes to amend it. He was willing to meet the South half way. He would agree that the past should be forgotten, but would not consent to extend grace to people among whom the men who stood by the Government were not safe, and where the greatest recommendation to office was that the party had imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow-citizens. The present case differed only from that of Thomas, of Maryland, whom the Senate several years ago refused to admit because of his participation in the rebellion, in the fact that Miller admitted his voluntary participation.

MR. NYE inquired whether the resolution covered the case of Gov. Vance, who had been elected Senator from North Carolina.

MR. TRUMBULL replied that it did not, but was specially confined to the case of Mr. Miller.

MR CONKLIN delivered a long legal argument to show that Miller was objectionable in every element of the test oath legislation, and in denial of the legality of his election.

MR. CARPENTER held that the act of Congress of July, 1862, imposing the iron-clad oath was, as to Miller, unconstitutional. Unlike Hill, Farrow and Whitely, claiming seats from Georgia, each of whom had his disabilities removed, Miller had never held a federal office prior to the rebellion, but had only served as surgeon to a rebel regiment. His offense, therefore, was simply treason, without the aggravating crime of perjury. Of the term for which Miller was elected only one month now remained. His offense came within range of the general pardon issued by President Johnson, in December, 1868, and had been entirely obliterated by that act.

MR. HILL stated that Mr Miller was elected by the Georgia Legislature over more popular candidates, among whom were two gallant generals, because he was not obnoxious to the Fourteenth amendment, and likely to be the most acceptable to Congress. He denied that the gentleman's success was due to his connection with the rebellion, as the fact of his professional services in the rebel army was not generally known. The speaker did not know it until very recently. Mr. Hill then defended himself from the imputation upon his loyalty. During the debate, he explained that his disabilities were removed without his own knowledge, his name being included in the bill with many others that he did not know. He labored under disabilities, but considered his case similar to that of Thomas, of Md., because of his having done acts of kindness to his children in the rebel service, but never with any intention of assisting that cause. His colleague (Mr. Miller) had opposed secession, was among the first to assist in the work of reconstruction, and could not have been elected unless by the Republican vote.

At half-past four Mr. Kellogg moved to take up the gulf steamship subsidy bill. Lost—yeas 25, nays 31.

MR. MORTON held that the election of Mr. Miller was void, because he was ineligible at the time of election. It had been said during debate that the test oath had been repealed, but was it repealed? The bill had passed the Senate at the last session without the knowledge of three members of that body, and it could not get one-third of the Senate to-day. Its passage through the House had been procured upon a representation that it had received the unanimous approval of the Senate. It was not too much to say that the repeal of the test oath was a fraud on the Senate. He did not say it was so intended, but in effect it was a fraud.

MR. SCOTT, while opposed to the policy indicated by the repeal, took grounds in favor of the admission of the present claimant.

MR. TRUMBULL, responding to what he termed a singular charge of fraud on the Senate, read from the Globe the report of the proceedings attending the passage of the test-oath repeal in the Senate, to show that the bill was read in full upon his (Trumbull's) request; that he had also made remarks in regard to it, and that it had been passed regularly and properly. He expressed surprise to hear such charges.

MR. MORTON explained that he did not charge fraud upon the Senate, but that the passage of a bill of so much consequence in just one minute, without general notice, justified him in characterizing it as a fraud.

MR. TRUMBULL inquired whether Mr. Morton did not suppose that the Judiciary Committee knew what the bill was.

MR. MORTON replied that he did not know how that was, but had understood that the bill had not received the sanction of a majority of that committee.

MR. TRUMBULL (emphatically)—I undertake to say if the Senator heard any such thing, he heard what was untrue.

MR. MORTON—I heard it from a member of the committee.

MR. TRUMBULL reiterated that the member making such a statement had asserted an untruth.

MR. THURMAN read from the Globe to show that among other Senators present when the repeal referred to passed were both the Senators from Iowa (Harlan and Howell), the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), the Senator from Wisconsin (Howe), and others, all of whom allowed the bill to be put through, when a single objection would have laid it over. He thought the member of the Judiciary Committee who had made the statement alluded to by Mr. Morton deserved to be censured by the Senate.

MR. EDMUNDS submitted that it was quite beyond the jurisdiction of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) to censure another for his private utterances. The so called repeal was not a law yet, and he trusted it would be years before it was.

MR. SAWYER defended the test oath repeal from the charge of having been passed surreptitiously. He agreed with Mr. Thurman in regarding it at this time as the abandonment of the proscriptive Republican policy, and he still regarded it as a measure calculated to bring substantial peace to the country. He thought the Senator from Indiana (Morton) would live to appreciate the advantages to flow from it, and hoped no malign influence at the other end of the avenue would prevent its becoming a law, but that it would be recognized as one of the wisest measures of this Administration.

MR. THURMAN replied to Mr Edmunds, and said that his proposition was not to censure the Senator for telling another what occurred in the committee room, but it was for telling that which was not true. Whoever had asserted that the bill referred to did not receive the votes of a majority of the Judiciary Committee, stated what was untrue. It was an imputation upon himself and every other member of that committee if any member, to obtain a defeat of the measure, had gone noising it about and whispering in the ears of other Senators that the bill had been reported surreptitiously. Instead of moving for its recommittal he ought to be censured.

A motion to adjourn at this point resulted in the negative—23 to 29.

After further discussion by Messrs. Scott and Howe, the Senate voted upon the pending question, which was upon ordering the bill to a third reading, which resulted—yeas, 28; nays, 20—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton, of Maryland, Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, McDonald, Revels, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—28.

NAYS—Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Gilbert, Howell, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stearns, Stewart, Sumner and Warner—20.

Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Sherman and Willey, in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Conklin, Hamilton of Texas, Cameron, and Pool, in the negative.

The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The Gulf steamship subsidy bill then came up as unfinished business, when the Senate adjourned at 6:45 p. m.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina—To protect loyal, peaceable citizens, and to perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the rebellion, providing for the appointment of a commissioner in each county in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Kentucky, to take cognizance of all Kuklux Klan outrages.

The bill, which was a long one, having been read on the demand of Mr. Niblack, Mr. Eldridge moved that it be rejected, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived. The bill was then referred.

The reading of the bill and the voting occupied all that was left of the morning hour, the object being to prevent the Air-line railroad bill coming before the House.

LAND GRANTS.

MR. UPSON presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature against further land grants to railroads.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

MR. STEVENSON (Ohio)—To promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern railroad.

EDUCATION.

MR. BINGHAM—Requiring information as to the aid given by Congress to several States for the support of education.

VARIOUS BILLS.

MR. ASPER—To reduce the duty on imported wool.

Also, in relation to a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth.

Also, a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature against further land grants.

MR. MCCORMICK—Resolutions of Missouri Legislature in reference to Homestead laws.

MR. WILSON of Minnesota—Authorizing the St. Paul, Minnesota, Railroad changing its line in consideration of its relinquishment of lands.

MR. INGERSOLL moved to suspend rules so as to take up air line railroad bill for consideration. Rejected; yeas, 111; nays, 74.

THE OHIO RIVER.

MR. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules to report from the Committee on Commerce, and put on passage the joint resolution to prevent obstructions to navigation on the Ohio river. Negatived; 113 to 76.

MR DYER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana, Mo., and over the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo. Agreed to.

FEMALE OUTRAGE.

MR ROGERS, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that a number of certain women [Laughter] had taken possession, ten days since, of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take stpes immediately to remove those women.

The SPEAKER did not see that there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know that he had any authority in the matter. If he had, he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. [Loud laughter].

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

On motion of Mr. Roots, the Senate bill authorizing a water gauge to be established and observations made on the Mississippi river in relation to the levees, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

MR. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repudiating the ideas contained in the late message from the President as to the supposed similarity between the political institutions of the Empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

A MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

MR. BEAMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Agreed to.

ENFORCEMENT.

MR. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and bring before the House a bill to amend the act of May 31st, 1870, to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. Agreed to, and the bill was made special order for Wednesday, after reading the journal, the vote to be taken at 4 o'clock without any dilatory motions.

PENSIONS.

MR. HAY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing forty per cent. the pension of all pensioners who had lost the sight of both eyes, or who had otherwise been totally disabled in the service.

MR. BENJAMIN said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which would soon report a bill. He, therefore, hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

BRAZIL MAIL SERVICE.

MR. COX introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply cheap coffee without additional cost.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President in reply to a resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Sargent, and showing that the aid of the military of the United States had been given by order or President Johnson in aid of the civic authorities of California at the election in 1868, on the request of the Governor of that State.

A suggestion was made by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Wood and Cox, that troops had been sent to New York to interfere with the election there, without any requisition from the Governor of New York; and a like observation in regard to Pennsylvania was made by Mr. Randall.

Adjourned.

THE PACIFIC.

Depredations of the Indians in Arizona—Express Robbery at Sea—New City Hall at San Francisco, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A premium of $5,000 for the best plan for a new city hall was awarded to Augustus Lener, of the firm of Fuller & Lener, New York, architects of the new State capitol at Albany. The hall will be on the general plan of the Albany capitol.

The steamer William Taber has just arrived from the lower coast with a large number of passengers, but anchored in the stream, not coming to the city, and sent for the harbor police. On the trip up the coast the Wells, Fargo & Co. express agent was robbed and the police are wanted to arrest the robbers. A detachment has gone aboard.

A bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature to issue territorial bonds of $200,- to raise funds for defending settlements from Indians.

The Governor of Sonora has declined on a technicality to surrender the Mexican murderess who escaped from Arizona on a requisition from Governor Safford.

The Apaches stole 110 cattle within ten miles of Fremont, and attacked hay cutters on the Perna reservation, last week.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

The Steamboat Judge Wheeler Blows Up Near Vicksburg—Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A Memphis special, dated last night, to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: Major Adams, President of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, received a telegram to-night from Vicksburg stating that the steamer Judge Wheeler blew up; that her cabin burned up and her hull was sunk, at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg, at 6 o'clock this evening. Those killed were Con. Hogan, deckhand, Thos. Walsh, decksweeper, and one roustabout, name unknown.

The wounded are Captain Ed. Nolan, of Memphis, badly; carpenter Charles Story, slightly; passenger C. W. Pope, of Little Rock, badly. The rest of the crew and passengers are safe. Very little of the cargo was saved.

The Judge Wheeler was a stern-wheeler, built here four months ago, valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000 in Pittsburg offices. She was owned by the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company. Her cargo consisted of 500 or 600 bales of cotton, insured in New Orleans.

Canadian Immigration.

TORONTO, February 13.—The province of Ontario has voted $30,000 to encourage immigration, and $20,000 to build houses and clear from three to five acres of land on a number of free grant lots. The proposition is intended more particularly to meet the requirements of new settlers who may have two or three hundred dollars, and be willing to pay a moderate sum cash down in order to obtain the immediate necessities of their families, and secure a crop of potatoes and other vegetables as a supply for the first winter.

NEW YORK.

Death of Alice Cary—What the Coal Strike has Done—A Way to Stop the Sawdust Frauds—Union of Irishmen—The French Relief Fund—Celebrating the Advent of Peace, Etc., Etc.

DEATH OF ALICE CARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Alice Cary, the well-known poetess, died in this city yesterday morning, aged 50 years. Miss Cary has been an invalid for many years, and the disease to which she finally succumbed was her constant companion for eighteen months, during the most of which time her suffering was very severe. In spite of this, however, her contributions to the press were frequent, containing no hint or flavor of illness. Her funeral will take place to-morrow from the Church of the Stranger.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal miners' strike has come to an end, after coal was forced up to $9 and $10 per ton at retail in this city.

THE SAWDUST RASCALS.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company has refused to receive the packages of sawdust of the counterfeit greenback scoundrels and swindlers. They now say in their circulars that they must patronize some other company, even though they have to walk five hundred miles to do so. The United States and Adams Express Companies will probably adopt the example of the American Merchants' Union, which will practically end the system of [illegible] rascality.

THE WEATHER.

About five inches of snow fell yesterday; sleighing festivities are, therefore, resumed, and the perils of navigation on the waters about the metropolis continue.

THE IRISHMEN.

The United Irishmen of this city and the Celtic club in Washington, have signified a willingness to co-operate with the Fenian exiles in advancing Irish national interests. The plan of a convention is not approved, and it is proposed that the exiles at once assume the directorship of such societies as are willing to unite under their auspices.

John Savage has resigned his position as head-center of the Fenian brotherhood.

THE FINANCES.

The World's financial article this morning says that the appointment of a high commission by the United States and Great Britain to settle the Alabama claims, and other questions at issue between the two nations, has had the effect of giving an improved tone and confidence in financial circles, and that the abundance of loanable funds, and the prospect of Mr. Boutwell receiving subscriptions to the new loan, and carrying out his programme of funding the 5 20 bonds, have given a powerful stimulus to an investment in Government bonds and other first class securities. The impression is gaining ground that affairs will improve both here and in Europe, and capitalists are more disposed to make investments.

WATER FAMINE.

Brooklyn is threatened with a water famine.

THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

who state that they are unable to meet the demands of the Crispins and still do justice to themselves, have necessarily been compelled to discharge a majority of their workmen and confine themselves to the manufacture of only such goods as they have immediate demand for.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The subscriptions of the relief fund foot up $60,000.

MURDERER REPRIEVED.

Governor Hoffman has granted a reprieve of three weeks to the negro, Julius Thomas, who was sentenced to be hung on Friday next at the Tombs for the murder of the negro Walter Johnson.

EAST RIVER

is again blocked with ice at Fulton ferry, and thousands are crossing the river on foot at that point. The ferry-boats are unable to make their regular crossings, and several tug-boats and steamers are stuck fast in the ice.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The Assistant Postmaster died suddenly about 11 o'clock last night from heart disease. He occupied the position above named since 1822, with the exception of an interval of three years.

A KENTUCKY WOMAN'S SUIT.

In the case of Elizabeth R. Coffey against the Home Life Insurance Company, which was a suit brought in the Superior Court on a policy of five thousand dollars on the life of plaintiff's husband, and which the company refused to pay on the grounds of alleged suicide, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

last evening held their annual meeting. Rev. Mr. Orcult read the annual report, showing that the average number of emigrants colonized by the society yearly was 431.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

Both branches of the City Council appropriated one thousand dollars for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the capital to the Fenian exiles.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BIGAMIST.

The case of Representative Bowen, charged with bigamy, was up in the Criminal Court of this distict to-day. The principal witness for the prosecution was the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Florida, who testified that he married Mr. Bowen and Mrs. Parke in Tallahassee, under a State law passed in 1848, giving the right to Judges of probate to solemnize marriages.

CELEBRATING THE PEACE.

At a meeting of the German citizens held to-night a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for holding a grand peace demonstration and festival as soon as peace is proclaimed between Germany and France.

CLERGYMAN REMOVED.

Rev. Thomas Farrell, for fifteen years pastor of St Joseph's Church, in this city, is removed by Bishop McCloskey. The cause is the writing of a letter to the Italian unity meeting in this city, expressing sentiments in favor of civil and religious liberty over the world, and dissenting to the use of foreign troops in any part of Italy. Father Farrell was previously objectionable, it is stated, because of his defined Republican principles. The committee of his church are laboring with a view of having him restored.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—P. M.

Dullness was the prevailing feature in all the markets, although considerable strength in prices was shown. All business in gold was between 111⅛@111¼, closing steady at the latter price. Loans were made at from 3 to 5 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $51,000,000.

The Government bond market was steady, but closed a fraction off from the highest prices of the day.

The stock market was dull but strong. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Erie, St. Paul and Northwestern. Central and Union Pacific bonds are very strong.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent.

State securities were dull but steady, except Tennessees, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	114⅛
Coupons of '62	112
Coupons of '64	111⅛
Coupons of '65	111½
Do new	110½
Coupons of '67	110½
Coupons of '68	110¾
Ten-forties	110⅞
Currency 6's	112¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	90⅛	Old Virg'a	65
Old Tenn	64⅝	Old N. Car	50
New Tenn	64½	New N. Car.	26
New Virg'a	62		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	40⅛	Northwestern	76¼
Quicksilver	12⅞	Do preferred	86½
Mariposa	5¼	Rock Island	107⅛
Do preferred	8⅞	N. J. Cen't	108½
Adams Express	67¾	St. Paul	58⅞
Wells & Fargo	40	Do preferred	75⅛
Amer. Express	45⅛	Tol. & Wabash	52½
U. S. Express	43	Do preferred	76
Pacific Mail	43¼	Fort Wayne	95¼
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	94⅞	Terre Haute	28
N Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	90⅞	Do preferred	55
Erie	22⅛	Chi. & Alton	117⅛
Erie preferred	44	Do preferred	120½
Harlem	126	Ohio & Mis'sippi	36⅛
Do preferred	126	C.C. and C.	84⅛
Reading	99⅝	Burlington	153
Mich. Central	117⅛	Lake Shore	94¼
Pittsburg	104¼	Ill. Cent	132

Promising Savages.

YANKTON, D. T. Feb. 13.—Eleven Indians, representing families of forty-five persons, to-day signed papers before the acting Governor, Batcheldor, renouncing tribal relations and claiming citizenship, preparatory to settling on their homestead on Big Sioux river north of Sioux Falls. This will make thirty-seven homesteads taken there by Indians representing nearly two hundred persons, all members of the Santee Sioux band of Indians concerned in the Minnesota massacre in 1862. They left the tribe in Nebraska, twenty-five miles west of here, nearly two years ago, and although they have received no assistance whatever from the government in any form since then have proved self supporting, paying their debts more promptly than the white settlers, and have proved peaceful and law-abiding citizens, sustaining churches and two or three schools. This is a step in advance of the reservation system, and is deserving of encouragement from the government.

TELEGRAMS.

Leonard Choate, known as the Newburyport (Mass.) fire-bug, was sentenced to the State Prison for life to-day, for committing numerous incendiary acts in that city and vicinity.

Commander Steadman, commandant of the Boston navy-yard, has notified the chairman of the French Aid Committee that the steamship Worcester will be in readiness to receive her cargo on Wednesday next.

A fire broke out at Hamilton, Canada, yesterday morning, in a wholesale saddler's in Lester's block, James street. The whole block was in great danger for a time, but the fire was confined to the building adjoining. The property was but slightly damaged. The stock was valued at $40,000; insured for half. Damage to the building $4,000; insured.

SOUND ADVICE.

Good, Neighborly Talk from a Cincinnatian Whose Head is Level.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The worst thing that a State can do is to allow in its midst the construction of public improvements on a false basis. Roads of whatever description, must, to be of real use to a people, be laid out with wisdom and so constructed as to make them as near free to the public using them as is possible. With railroads this is much more difficult than with turnpikes and canals, for, we believe, it is now conceded on all hands, that the road must be run by those who own it. The original idea of allowing trains to be run by non-owners of the railroad, is now universally abandoned. Unless there exist therefore other competitive highways, such as rivers and canals, railroads have trade at their mercy. Kentucky has none such, and should therefore be doubly cautious about her railroad routes.

The first point in railroad policies is the understanding that Kentucky and her interests are paramount in all cases. It will not do for her to allow Ohio to construct railroads in Kentucky with a view to Ohio interests, nor should Ohio allow this to Kentucky.

This does not mean that Kentucky is to refuse to everybody connections; on the contrary, it means that there is to be a free and healthy inter-State intercourse; for it must be plain to every reflecting mind that the more perfect roads are for the development of Kentucky, the more is that State worth to her neighbors; while, on the other hand, any and every road that entangles business and attempts to direct it from outside considerations, diminishes the world value of Kentucky, for it cripples her.

Who, we could ask, is the best guardian of State interests? Surely none can be better than the State herself. She ought, therefore, to say to all who approach her for railroads; come and submit to our statutes; become one of us, build where our authorities deem it best, be a Kentuckian, and you shall have proper opportunities to invest your money.

This reserve is proper, as may be seen from a single observation. Congress is now threatening Kentucky with an order to let Ohio build railroads in that State. The authority to issue such an order is obtained under a forced construction of the Federal Constitution. The only impediment to pass it, is the doubt whether Congress can grant the right of way. Obviate that doubt, and who does not see that the whole railroad passes at once under federal jurisdiction, for under the clause "to regulate commerce between the States," all other powers would follow as a matter of course. Only as long as Kentucky makes her roads, State roads, owned by herself, or State corporations, does she exclude Congressional legislation on them, while the moment she makes an inter-State contract, she subjects it to federal rule.

There is not a particle of danger that Kentucky will not have all the railroads she needs. Every Eastern railroad centering in Cincinnati or coming through Ohio, must have a line into and through Kentucky, just as they have in Ohio and Indiana. They will, if allowed, build these roads under Kentucky charters, which is the right way, just as they did in other States. Kentucky will thus have the matter in her own hands, if she only avoids entangling alliances with our municipal authorities. Cincinnati must, to make her enterprise profitable to her, so lease the road, if it is ever built, as to force all the Eastern lines upon this, her road; whatever road she builds must be a Cincinnati road, and exclude all other non-Cincinnati lines. Her Southern railroad is a check to all other road-building in Kentucky, for Cincinnati will, if possible, centralize all here. Its construction is therefore a privilege to a foreign city, and an impediment to the rest of Kentucky, and also to Ohio outside of Cincinnati. Being a very costly work besides, the passenger and freight rates will always be higher. Let Kentucky think twice before she surrenders her dearest interest to Ohio and Federal statutes.

A GREAT WORK.

How Obstructions are Being Removed from the James River.

The Richmond Whig gives an interesting account of Professor Maillefert's operations on James river. After describing the sensation produced by the shock of an explosion under water, which was followed by the upheaval of broken timbers, mud and stone, and resulted in the removal of two "cribs," about two hundred yards distant from each other, it says:

"The surface of the river in every direction was by this time covered with fragments of huge timbers, which for nearly ten years have obstructed navigation and perpetuated the energy and earnestness of our Confederate engineers. Where there were only three feet water before, there are now eighteen feet. There were originally twenty cribs placed in three rows across the channel; of these nineteen have been removed by Prof. Maillefert, and only one remains, viz: that on which rests the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Northampton. This, although not in the contract, will be removed at an early day. These cribs are pens 18 feet by 25 feet, and are 28 feet deep. Their wooden frames, which were safely secured by strong iron rods, were constructed of timber 24 inches by 18 inches, and were filled with stone—the estimate for each crib being over 400 tons. It usually requires four explosions to a crib, although yesterday three were found sufficient in one instance. These suffice not only to break up the wooden framework but to create four craters in the bottom of the river immediately at the angles of "the crib" into which the stone is thrown by repeated shocks, thereby preventing it from becoming an obstruction in the channel. All of the floating timber and other debris is removed to the shore, and such logs as are sobbed and sink are fished up and similarly disposed of. In addition to the obstructions named, Prof. Maillefert has removed from the channel at Drewry's Bluff the wrecks of the Curtis Peck, two schooners, two barges and one 'lighter,' all of which, except the steamer, were filled with stone before being sunk. The contract required him to complete this important work, which was to give us eighteen feet water in a channel two hundred and fifty feet wide, in ninety days, ending the 20th of the present month. And, although the weather has been such as to occasion all sorts of delays, he will be able to complete it as promised. The work at Drewry's Bluff, for example, not including the removal of the wreck of the Northampton, will require, it is estimated, two days more; that at 'Graveyard Bend' about the same time, and that at 'Warwick's Bar' perhaps less. In this connection, we are gratified at being able to state by authority that the work of enlarging the Dutch Gap canal is now under contract—the American Dredging Company becoming the contractors—and operations will be commenced early next month. The canal is to be one hundred feet wide at the bottom and one hundred and fifty feet wide at the top, with a depth of fifteen feet."

KEEPING A DOG.

A California Minister Killed by a Charge Aimed at His Pet.

[From the Fresno (Cal.) Expositor, 1st.]

About nine o'clock a most distressing homicide occurred about one mile below Centerville, on King's river. The victim was the Rev. L. B. Lockley, a local preacher at the above place. We gain the following particulars from some parties from the scene of disaster: A young man about seventeen years of age, named Coon, having formed an antipathy to a dog, owned by Mr. Lockley, went on the night mentioned to his residence for the purpose of killing the animal. Mr. Lockley's residence is situated on the bluff of what is known as the King's river bottom. The young man was down in the bottom, and made a noise, evidently to attract the dog's attention.

It had the desired effect, and the dog went charging in that direction. It seems that Mr. Lockley also heard the noise, and went out doors and started in the direction taken by the animal. As the dog made his appearance on the edge of the bluff, the young man, who, by the way, was armed with a shot-gun, heavily charged with buckshot, leveled his weapon at the dog and discharged it, killing the animal instantly. Mr. Lockley, at the time of the shooting, had advanced just far enough to have his breast on a line with the dog, and three of the buckshot struck him in the breast, killing him almost instantly. The young man then ran off. An examination was made of the ground on the following morning, and traces were discovered which led to the detection of the offender, who surrendered himself to the officers of the law. The statement of the case given is, we learn, the story told by young Coon himself. Mr. Lockley was a man of about fifty years of age, and, as his calling would indicate, was not a man liable to engage in contentions, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely death.

Pennsylvania Offers a Double Baby.

[From the Brookville (Penn.) Republican.]

On Saturday last we were shown, by Dr. McKnight, a specimen, or specimens of humanity that for rarity exceeds the famous Siamese Twins. It was two children, apparently, yet but one, as they were firmly and perfectly connected from the middle of the breast bone to below the navel, and appeared to have but one bowel. In all other respects they were perfect and comely children.

From the doctor we learn the following facts relating to this case: On Friday last the doctor was summoned to attend Mrs Rockey, of Warsaw township, and on reaching her residence found her in convulsions, she having been sick eighteen hours. Owing to the severity of the labor the children were dead, and the condition of the mother made it necessary, to save her life, to remove the children immediately, which the doctor did with his instruments. She had over thirty convulsions in twenty-four hours.

The child, or children, weighed fourteen pounds, measured twenty-two inches in length, and were both girls. The doctor had them photographed for the benefit of science.

The mother, Mrs. Rockey, is quite young—only seventeen years old, and belongs to one of our best families. We learn she is in a fair way of recovery.

☞ During a period of four years (1862 to 1866) British capitalists lost on bonds issued for foreign loans, for which they subscribed yearly, £12,000,000. Yet within the past twelve months no less than £50,000,000 have been invested in foreign securities by Englishmen.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The annual meeting of the State Medical Society will be held in Covington on the 5th of April next.

Mr. M. K. Tomlin, a worthy citizen of Pendleton county, dropped dead, one day last week, while at work in the field with his son. The cause is supposed to be heart disease.

After Rev. S. X. Hall's lecture at Hawesville, recently, Hawesville Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., donated $500, and the members subscribed $630 to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home in this city, for which Mr. Hall is agent.

Their Court-house in Lexington is both odious and odorous. The Press says: "Great complaint is made this term of court about the foul and disagreeable atmosphere which fills the Court-house. Almost every conceivable variety of odors are here commingled in one great overpowering, life-destroying smell."

At a coroner's inquest, held in Lexington on Sunday, near the city limits, on the Maysville pike, opposite the residence of Mr. Metcalf, on the body of Wm. James, colored, the verdict was: Came to his death from a blow on his forehead from a stone or some other hard substance in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury.

Major B. J. Thomas, of Lexington, was to ship yesterday, for New York, his stable of race horses, consisting of Talaria, four years old, by imported Australian, dam Lady Taylor, by imported Glencoe; Aureola, three years old, by War Dance, dam the dam of Herzog, and her full brother, War Jig, two years old. Combining such superior blood with such highly finished forms as the two latter, especially War Jig, we predict fine success for the Major. Aureola and War Jig are engaged heavily at Saratoga, Jerome Park and Long Branch during the summer campaign. They are to be placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Littlefield.

A Cynthiana correspondent of the Pendleton Press holds up to public scorn one Dr. D. W. Henry, a horse doctor, who had joined the Young Ladies' Friend Lodge of the I. O. G. T. in that town and yet "was reported as having drunk more than once, but said he was a physician and needed it for his health. On the afternoon of the 14th of November, 1870, the writer of this saw him drink four glasses of beer and one of whisky in less than five minutes, (rather a light dose for a sick man that never drank any.") He afterwards disclosed the pass word of the order in the face of his solemn pledge, and his punishment is left by the correspondent to the righteous wrath of the public.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was printed in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum.

Hereafter all telegraph lines in Florida will have to pay a semi-annual tax of $1 per mile, and all sub-marine telegraphs a semi annual tax of $2 per mile.

The negro population of Virginia and West Virginia, free colored and slave, in 1860, numbered 340,815, while 1870 they only number 314,785, showing a falling off of 36,030.

His Majesty Emperor William, of Germany, has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Charleston, S. C., German Schutzen Corps, and a committee appointed to inform of the fact.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, about forty miles from Greenville, who has reached the age of one hundred and forty-three years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old and had a wife and three children.

The Guidot family, which settled in Virginia about thirty years ago, have fallen heir to $100,000, and the Vice Consul of Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, at Richmond, desires to find the lucky family. "Are you a Guidot?" is the question now.

A vein of coal has been discovered three miles west of Fairfield, in Freestone county, Texas. It has been dug to a depth of eighteen feet, and still the vein has not been got through. The coal is said to be of a superior quality, as it burns readily and creates intense heat.

A Savannah, Georgia, gentleman, writing from Florence, Italy, says that Powers, the sculptor, uses for moulding "only clay brought from the State of Alabama. He says it is the best in the world, smoother for moulding, and of color that in working does not injure the eyes."

The crowded condition of the depots along the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and the difficulty in supplying the needful transportation as rapidly as the demand increases, is a sure indication that East Tennessee is fast rallying from the ravages of the late war.

Tennessee has 6,705,333 acres of improved land, and 13,873,828 of unimproved land. The oat yield in this State last year was 3,500,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre was sixteen and one-seventh bushels per acre. The potato crop is put down at 1,000,000 bushels, or an average yield of fifty bushels per acre.

As to who fired the first gun of the Rebellion on Virginia soil, the Petersburg Index says: "For the benefit of some future historian who may record the gallant deeds of the defenders of the Lost Cause, we state upon reliable information, that Dr. Prosise, the well-known "Chiropodist," fired the first gun from Virginia soil, on Craney Island, at one of Pendegrast's fleet. The Doctor, at that time was a member of the Petersburg Artillery, Captain J. N. Nichols. This first shot caused the steamer to haul to and never ventured to return."

The Hot Springs of Arkansas, which are becoming so well known, may be classed among the natural wonders of America. These springs are situated in the center of the State, on the slope of the Ozark mountains, about fifty miles west of Little Rock. They are 1,360 feet above the sea level, making a climate unsurpassed for salubrity. They are fifty-six in number, varying in temperature from 93 to 135 degrees. In addition to the mineral matter contained in the waters, they possess thermo-electric properties which render them an invaluable agent in constitutional ailments.

The Holden impeachment trial drags along. A new article has been introduced, which goes on to recite that Holden, in disregard of his oath of office and the interest of the people, and conspiring with Swepson and others, did, as President *ex officio* of the Board of Internal Improvements, direct the treasurer to subscribe to the same road the sum of ten million dollars, when he knew the certificate of Swepson, president of the road, made to the Board of Internal Improvements to justify the issue, was false and fraudulent, and that the whole transaction was a conspiracy between Holden, Swepson and others to defraud the people of the State.

His Honor Chancellor East, of Nashville, has granted a charter of incorporation to A. S. Colyar, W. Matt Brown, James Walker, W. D. Haggard, J. W. Paramore, E. Strode and C. C. Giers, under the name and style of the Tennessee Immigration and Labor Association. The petition of incorporation asks for certain powers, privileges, rights and duties to-wit, To elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, the office to be kept in Nashville, with the power to create a branch at Knoxville, and one in West Tennessee; the power also to organize county co-operative associations. The capital stock of the company is fixed at five thousand dollars, in shares of $100 each.

Gen. George Washington Custis Lee on his inauguration as President of Washington and Lee University, responded as follows: "I cannot but be grateful, sir, for the kind sentiments you have been pleased to express in my behalf, however little I may deserve them, and am sincerely anxious to meet your expectations to the fullest extent. Solemnly realizing the duties and responsibilities I am about to take, ask of the honorable body which you represent and of the faculty and students of this institution their promised assistance and co-operation; and, earnestly praying for divine guidance, I accept the trust committed to my charge and am now ready to take the required oath of office." General Lee was cordially welcomed by each member of the faculty, for, although the youngest among them, being only thirty-six years old, he has their undivided confidence and support.

For several months past the employes of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, near Lynchburg, have been annoyed by an old colored man, who thought he could extract sweet sounds from an ancient boat-horn. He would try to play such rapid music as waltzes, schottisches, and such like, on the instrument of abomination, and of course in the slowest possible time. The clerks at the depot could not remedy the evil; for the old cuss would close his window tight, leaving an aperture just large enough for about seven feet of his horn to protrude. Yesterday evening he was engaged in playing his customary *devoirs* at the shrine of ear-breaking tunes, when a little nigger stopped it by dropping a ten-pound rock on the mouth of his blow-pipe. The horn bent over at a right angle; two teeth were seen to roll into the canal from the mouth of his instrument, while the confused noises within the boat-horn suggested the idea of the top of somebody's head being raised up. The clerks have enjoyed peace ever since.

A Western journal says: "That long, lank, lean and slab-sided female suffragist, Susan B. Anthony, is still stalking abroad, with the stride of a frantic Amazon, shrieking for the right to vote and go to Congress." Gracious powers! that we should live to hear these words spoken of an ethereal creature, too delicate and beautiful for earth, born to float through the world like a truant sunbeam, lapping in elysium the souls of all with the mellow lute upon her lips, and at last to—

Die of a rose-odor in aromatic pain!

"The editor of the Courier-Journal is fool enough," says a Terre Haute paper, "to suppose that Canadian vessels are constantly passing through the Wabash canal!" If our contemporary will again read what we said on the subject, he will find that we did not use the adverb "constantly." Knowing the refined and exquisitely delicate sensitiveness of Indiana journals, we were careful to abstain from the use of that opprobrious epithet. It is possible that there may be few Canadian vessels in the Wabash canal, and if we mistook for Canadian vessels the fleet of splendid steamers we saw there when we crossed that magnificent sheet of water some eighty-odd years ago, the mistake was an honest one, to say the least of it. Since then we have dabbled very little in canals, and really know comparatively nothing about them in the abstract.

We have urged, steadily and earnestly, two propositions, negro testimony and conventional interest, upon the Legislature of Kentucky. And wherefore? Not because either can profit us, and certainly not because we desire to map out a course of public policy. We have no pride of opinion to maintain or to gratify. Nor would we persistently advocate any measure which we believed to be impracticable from any cause. But we believe that these two measures are eminently practicable as well as eminently necessary, that they are indorsed by that ruling popular intelligence which is sure to govern in the long run, that they are right in themselves and seasonable in their application, and that their passage by the Legislature would insure us a degree of prosperity and peace which we have not hitherto enjoyed. In our judgment the day is not far distant when our politicians will be declaring with pride that they were always for negro testimony and conventional interest. A safer position was never opened to an aspirant.

Francis L. Smith, Esq., of Washington, counsel for Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee, has prepared an application to Congress, proposing to sell to the Government the Arlington estate. This property embraces some eleven hundred acres of land, is valued at $100,000, and was during the war bought by the Government at a tax sale for $92 07. The memorial in question contains an elaborate argument, denying the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which the estate was sold, and the invalidity of the sale upon other grounds, resting on recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The owners of the estate are, however, unwilling to take legal measures for its recovery, and it is to be hoped that Congress will listen to the memorial and accede to the truth of its logic. Donn Piatt was the authority for the statement that Mrs. Lee would be "shocked at the idea of removing the dead from that populous grave-yard," but this is no valid reason for denying to its former owners proper compensation for the loss of Arlington. Granting even that the course pursued by Gen. Lee was unlawful, at least the legal right of his wife for a separate maintenance must be admitted, and the act of withholding compensation in this instance, on account of the course of the husband, is strikingly unjust. The denial of Congress to grant such would be puerile, leaving entirely out of the question its injustice.

The War Indemnity.

The correspondent of the London Times tells us that the war indemnity which unfortunate France will be required to pay to her conquerors will probably be ten milliards of francs, or about two thousand millions of dollars in gold. We sincerely hope that this is based upon a mistake, for we cannot comprehend how that desolated country could possibly manage to get so large a sum, which is almost as great as the whole debt of France before the war. Ten thousand millions of francs would give an annual interest of at least six hundred millions of francs, and six hundred millions of francs would cover all the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the large army of Prussia. However cruel and relentless Count Bismarck may be, he cannot possibly expect poor France, broken down and bleeding from every pore as she is, to rob her citizens of all their wealth, in order to arm and equip a foreign army that is intended mainly to subjugate and overawe them forever. The fields of France have been devastated, her cities destroyed, her manufactures and commerce ruined. There is no money in the country, and in order to procure such an immense amount the French would have to go to foreign markets and negotiate a loan, which under the present circumstances could be negotiated only at most disastrous rates, and their bonds would hardly sell for half their face. When we, moreover, consider the fearful losses incurred by the French themselves, which amount at least to just as much as the stated indemnity, the cost of the war foots up to an immense amount, and the future indebtedness of France would rise to so frightful a figure that no government or body of men would dare to impose so crushing a burden on their country. A payment of ten milliards of francs, that would have to be made within a few years, and procured by foreign loans at ruinous rates, would make the debt of France almost as large as the debts of England and the United States added together, and the country would absolutely be unable to bear it. Such an immense indemnity will never be paid.

Narrow Gauge.

We received the other day a letter from L. D. Dibble, Esq., of Battle Creek, Michigan, President of the Peninsular Railway Company, requesting us to send him copies of the Courier-Journal containing the letters of Gen. Boyle on the subject of narrow-gauge railroads. In his letter he says: "In accordance with their request, I addressed our Legislature on that subject, a few evenings since, and have also drawn a bill for the incorporation of companies for their construction, which is now passing that body."

While in Tennessee a few days, a correspondent writes us that he found that the subject of narrow-gauge railroads had elicited much attention and interest in that State, and that he heard favorable opinions in regard to them from able engineers and practical men.

We publish this morning an account of the Piqua, St. Mary's and Celina Railroad, in the State of Ohio, taken from the Scientific American. This road is a thirty-inch gauge railroad, forty-four miles long, through a rich and populous country.

Readers who are curious will find the February number of the "Technologist," a scientific magazine, devoted to engineering, embellished with three handsome engravings, being different presentations of a narrow-gauge locomotive, built at the Rogers Locomotive Works, for the Tongoy Railway of Chili, South America. That paper says:

> Narrow-gauge roads are now attracting so much attention that both the roads themselves and the rolling plant designed for them has become a subject of careful study on the part of engineers. The best authorities seem to be somewhat divided on the subject—some claiming superiority at every point for the narrow-gauge roads, while others, with, we think, more reason, claim that the question of superiority can be decided only after a careful consideration of all the facts, and especially of the physical features of the road, and the amount of traffic that is to pass over it. The question of convenience to passengers is also one that we think will prove an important item in the calculation. Over all roads where there is great competition it will be desirable to make the road sufficiently wide to insure the comfort of passengers. Our engraving shows an engine built by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Paterson, N. J., for the Tongoy railway of Chili. The difficulties to be overcome were great, as the engine is to work very steep grades and sharp curves, and requires to be very powerful, while the width of track is but 3 feet 6 inches. This problem has, however, been solved most admirably, and these engines have been found far superior to those built in England, for the same road. They belong to the class of tank engines—two tanks, almost square, being placed on each side of the boiler, above the drivers and running-gear, from the cab to the smoke-box. This throws the whole weight of the water in the tanks on the drivers, and contributes largely to the adhesive power of the wheels.

The interest in regard to the narrow-gauge railroad is deepening and widening. We find favorable notices of it in many of our exchanges from all parts of the country. Confidence is felt that the usefulness and value of the light, cheap, narrow-gauge railroad will be fully tested and demonstrated in this country within two years, and that it will receive the measure of approval here which it has in Norway and other European countries. We hope it will soon be put on trial in Kentucky. Its success has been so thoroughly demonstrated abroad that it can hardly be considered an experiment.

Love in Labor.

Just as we expected, the amatory poets have not spared us this Fourteenth of February, and we find our table littered with a waste-basket full of ardent verses. Turning from these to the collection of the excellent Mr. W. Scott Glore, we find material for more serious reflection. It is with the troublesome passion of love as with all things else in modern life—it enters into trade. The manufacturers have got hold of it; and if they do not absolutely fabricate love, they will supply you freely with the food on which love is sustained. Hundreds of ingenious people live in comfort and support their families by the manufacture of valentines. In many cases these are so pretty and elegant that they may be considered a real "present." What wonder, then, since the custom has been so much altered from its original intention, that rival manufacturers who produce pretty knick-knacks of all kinds should say: "If you are to send mere presents on Valentine's Day why not give our wares a trial? A glove-box, a scent-bottle, a paper-knife, so that a cupid be painted on it, would be quite as pretty as these elaborate specimens of embossed paper and far more useful." The which Mr. Glore is not only prepared to aver, but, if conviction is produced, to satisfy with actual examples.

Our opinion is that Mr. Glore is about right; but with such matters we had rather not meddle; we simply, in the language of the great Lord Bacon, note the fact that of the valentine usage which lasted for centuries there is an end. The custom was that Edwin should send to Angelina a few love verses on the sly, taking elaborate precautions in a public way that she should not know from whom they came and excellent care in private that there should be no mistake at all about the matter. That style of courtship has now changed into a practice of sending a particular kind of present—mainly to the children of a family—upon St. Valentine's Day. Our remark, however, applies only to the valentines of affection, for the valentines of insult are quite a different matter.

It is curious enough to think how the change in the significance of valentines has come about in the whirligig of time. Indeed, the whole connection of St. Valentine with the passion of love is one of the absurdest things in ecclesiastical tradition. If there was any one thing in the world which this unfortunate St. Valentine—bishop and martyr—more cordially detested than another it was precisely this love-making business and all that belonged to it. Our present St. Valentine's Day has grown out of the old Roman Lupercalia of more than two thousand years ago. Juno and Pan managed in some way to get common possession of the same saint's day, as we should call it; and the concurrence was the more whimsical since the prudish goddess must have "highly disapproved" of Pan's sayings, and still more of his doings. The Roman ladies who were celebrating the day of Juno and the Roman gentlemen who had met together to honor the god Pan hit upon the bright idea of uniting their forces and performing the sacred rites together. About the results, the less said the better; but they were so uncomfortable that in A. D. 496 Pope Gelasius began a crusade against the festival. Since he needed all the assistance that religion could give him, he cast about for a respectable saint to whom he could assign the day in perpetuity, *vice* Juno and Pan, cashiered. He found that some two hundred years before, on the 14th of February, A. D. 270, Valentine, a bishop of eminent piety, had been crucified in the Forum, close to the nook in the Palatine Hill where the altar of Pan was originally placed, and where tradition affirmed that the sacred wolf had suckled the founders of Rome. Here was just what Pope Gelasius wanted, and St. Valentine—bishop and martyr—was promoted to the vacant office. During his lifetime, in all probability, the good bishop would have regarded the passion of love from the same point of view as the sourest mysogenist. He would have ordered Edwin off at a moment's notice to some quiet nook in a distant desert, and told him to spend his days in sackcloth and ashes that he might purge the guilt of having been partial to Angelina. To the young lady herself he would have said, "Cease to think of him, and get thee to a nunnery!"—or to whatever may have been the substitute for a nunnery in the third century. It might poison his beatitude throughout eternity, if he were permitted to know that his name is connected in the minds of men with the most absurd trivolities of the tender passion. Imagine poor Mr. Chase, about whose health we are all so sincerely anxious at the present moment, finding himself promoted from the Supreme Bench to be tutelary saint of the Kuklux-Klan! The result would not be one whit less absurd. Mr. Chase does not more cordially detest masks and midnight prowling than St. Valetine, with his whole heart, abhorred love-letters, and, above all, clandestine love-letters.

Another whimsical circumstance is, that when the custom of sending anonymous letters had once grown up, it should have been used for the purpose of expressing dislike as well as affection. It is, however, always dislike revolving upon the hinge of love. "What! I marry such a hideous, grotesque personage as you—not if I can foresee results!" Many among these valentines of dislike are purely humoristic, but, even so, they are not calculated to soothe the feelings of the recipients. We regret to say that ladies as well as gentlemen—mainly from the basements of our homes—are in the habit of dispatching these unpleasant valentines to people whom they regard with feelings of aversion. You will find butchers, bakers, cooks, even barbers and tailors, depicted in the coarsest forms of caricature. Considering that these works of art are to be purchased at the easy rate of five cents, and that another cent for a postage-stamp will insure their delivery, it is scarcely to be expected that the custom of sending them will fall off. The opportunity of annoying your neighbor for six cents is too tempting for human nature. One might as well preach to the waves as tell these foolish people to leave it alone. The senders of the unpleasant missives will take care to keep their own counsel; but we should be surprised to hear that, in the case of the love valentines, the amiable Edwin had not contrived by hook or by crook to let Angelina know to whom she was indebted for such a graceful tribute of admiration and affection. Possibly in a very few cases there is a little preliminary care to ascertain how "she takes it;" but, as the young lady will in all probability not show herself altogether unpropitious, the grand secret oozes out. The great art of the thing is a huge amount of apparent mystery, and then a smile or a glance will betray the secret to the only person whom it concerns. We warn our young lady friends to be upon their guard against a certain class of impostors who go about the world and, with a shrug or a smile, by a tone or by judicious reticence, contrive to convey the idea that they have sent the most costly valentines, which are really the gifts of more shy but more earnest lovers. They will not claim the honor in direct words, but they will deny the tender accusation, "How could you be so foolish?" just as Miss Susan B. Anthony denies that she is a hundred years old, and with about the same effect.

We can not better close this than by publishing the following bona fide letter, illustrative of the point under discussion. It reached us a few days ago. "Comment is superfluous." It bears seriousness on its face, and evidently means business:

> Laconia, Ind., Feb. 8, 1871.
>
> [To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]
>
> Enclosed you find, 40 cents I wish you to print me, 3, valentines if that amount will pay for the same first I wish, A Sawmill with the man carrying out the lumber & his wife halling Sawlogs with three yoke of oxens & her on the Saddle ox wit a long whip in hand and, 3, litle Children rolling Sawlogs.
>
> Second, I wish a man & wif printed in a general row the man running and his wife after him with a Shovel in her hand & his hair bushy & flying as he runs & three little Dirty & raged Children standing round looking as if they were Scared most to death.
>
> third I wish a woman printed with a Snake Stickingsout of her mouth representing a desperate tongue & temper.
>
> you will please print the above on the most Comfo order you Can & oblige yours, R. T. E.
>
> please attend to this in haste.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The reference in Congress by a two-thirds vote of the Southern Pacific railroad bill to the committee, with authority to report at pleasure, is understood to be equivalent to its success. Indeed, private information received leaves no doubt of its prompt passage by the House, and that it will receive the sanction of the President. The bill is not as perfect as could have been desired, but the friends of the measure will accept it as it stands rather than encumber it with amendments and endanger its fate by returning it to the Senate, where it originated. As it is it will result in the speedy construction of the road on the thirty-second parallel, which is conceded to be the best route between the oceans. There were indications that the North, having obtained her road to the Pacific, would suddenly adopt the constitutional scruples of the South in regard to government aid for such enterprises and thus destroy the chances of the Southern Pacific; but a fairer spirit seems to have prevailed, and scarcely a member of any prominence from the North, of either party, opposed the measure. Of the Southern members, all but two sustained it. One of the members who opposed it was General Lewis, of Kentucky. All the other members of our delegation seem to have concluded that if the policy of Government aid was wrong in the first instance, it would only increase the wrong to halt at this stage of the game and refuse the South any chance to participate in the benefits of the policy when she cannot otherwise be compensated for its evil effects. This line of road, with its soft climate and easy grades, must distance all competing lines to the Pacific, and, as the great inter-oceanic highway of commerce on this continent, it must confer immense benefits on Kentucky and the South.

The Quartermaster's Report.

We have received the Quartermaster-General's annual report to the Governor of Kentucky for the year ending January 1st, 1871. It is a brief and clear statement of an important branch of the official business of the State. We are glad to learn from it that during the past year nearly two hundred thousand dollars have been collected from the Federal Government on account of war claims, a large portion of which was in payment in full for the Scott and Triplett guns, an item which had been regarded as almost hopelessly beyond recovery. The total of the claims of Kentucky upon the General Government was upwards of three and a half millions of dollars; nearly two and a half millions have already been paid, and the State would have received even more during the past year, but for the long and dangerous illness of the official at Washington having the business in charge.

As the last Congress repealed the act of July, 1861, for refunding to the States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, and consequently, after the first of July next, special legislation will be required to obtain payment of sums adjusted by the Treasury Department, extra exertions will be made to effect as complete a settlement of the claims as possible before that time.

A very complete inventory of the property in the State arsenal is exhibited in this report, ranging, with accuracy, from one twelve-pounder brass field-piece down to two tin cups reported as worthless. The State is also the happy possessor of one thousand stand of needle-guns, of a light and improved pattern, which she proposes to distribute among the various military schools in her borders for the use and instruction of the cadets. In which laudable and harmless service we hope and pray they may ever remain. And may our present Quartermaster-General and all his successors have no more warlike occupation than that of polishing up the State arms, from the brass field-piece down, till they are reduced to the condition of the unfortunate tin cups mentioned above.

☞ An exchange declares of the late Chief Justice Taney that "to say he died poor is the highest tribute that could be paid to his unswerving honesty and integrity." We don't think so. In Judge Taney's day, it was the custom of the country for men holding high positions under the Government to die poor. They all did it then. In our day, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court, has reversed the rule, and such men now find it impossible to die poor. Even Gen. Grant himself, occupying as he does a position which has heretofore furnished the most abundant facilities for doing it, couldn't die poor to save his life.

☞ Right upon the miserable heels of "sortied," "disastered," "railroaditties" and other newspaper outrages so well calculated to provoke bloodshed, a Chicago paper comes along with "revivalizing." It is hardly to be expected that an indignant public will stand this sort of thing always, and if the presses which persist in the brutality should find an infuriated mob howling around their doors they need not expect *us* to step forward and read the riot act.

☞ A Russian nobleman has arrived in New York, bringing with him the most wonderful name that has ever been seen in this country. The pronunciation of it is so difficult that it has to be done by machinery invented expressly for the purpose, and it requires two years of constant practice to learn to work the machine.

☞ Some people seem to be surprised that the Hon. C. C. Bowen, carpet-bag M. C. from S. C., should have so many wives. To hear them talk you would think he had at least half a dozen. But the truth of the matter is—as far as heard from—he has but three. Brigham Young himself has more than that.

☞ The Trenton Gazette says "the Courier-Journal insists that it is impossible for Henry Ward Beecher to get to heaven." No, we don't do anything of the sort, for we know that nothing is impossible. We intended merely to say that it would be impossible if impossibilities were possible.

☞ A religious paper of Chicago asserts that sixty per cent. of the people there have no religious faith. This will always be the case so long as the religious faith of the other forty per cent. is not worth having.

☞ The Albany Argus says: "The New York Tribune is encouraged with the idea that Grant will know more in 1872 than he does now." It is likely he will know more. At any rate, it is impossible for him to know much less.

CITY ITEMS.

Use Newman's

Glycerined Camphor Ice, for sore and chapped skin, &c. It is superior to all others, made at home, and you always get it fresh. "Olein," druggist, Fifth and Walnut streets.

☞ Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the habitues of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—biliousness. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm lookin?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up in gold; "Do I look panic-struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, by boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of Plantation Bitters; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not *very* far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wonderful powers of endurance, prove that it is well founded.

Sea Moss Farine

from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenger contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

Newburg, Ind.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.

Just received new French poplins, beautiful shades. Also new dress goods at decided bargains.

S. BARKER & CO.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. fe14 d3 TuTh&Sat

The attention of the ladies is invited to the great bargains now selling in spring and summer dress goods carried from last year.

S. BARKER & CO.

MILLINERY BAZAAR.

Isidor Bronner has removed from 108 Market street to 97 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, east side. fe14 tu,th,su

Look at those $1 50 black silks now selling at the New York Store. The cheapest black and colored silks ever offered in the city.

S. BARKER & CO.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

We are clearing out our entire stock of spring and summer dress goods, carried from last year, at half price. S. BARKER & CO.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

DIED.

DAVIES—Yesterday morning, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, of paralysis, D. H. Davies, in his 61st year.

Funeral from his late residence, on Chestnut street, at 3 o'clock this evening. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WATTS—On the 13th, at 1 o'clock, Charles R. Watts, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Gray street, between Hancock and Clay, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE—I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to meet at their hall to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother Past Grand Fisher C. Henry. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of A. WAYLAND, N. G.

Geo Henry, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Kilwining Council, No. 1 Knights Kadosh A.·. & A.·. S.·. R.·. will meet in stated communication this (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 14, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. By order

J. W. COOK, 33° V.·. E.·. Commander.

J. Allen Porter, 32° Gr.·. Rec.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a stated meeting at their rooms, in the Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock

J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

THE RICHMOND PLOW,

MANUFACTURED BY

ORAN PERRY,

Richmond, Ind.

☞ Send for Price List. Liberal Discount to Dealers. fe14 dex Su6

Dew d'Andes

Acknowledged the BEST known

PERFUME!

For sale by WM. M. BUTLER & CO., Druggists, S. W. cor. Third and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky., sole agent for the city. fe9 deod1m

REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS.

FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS.

THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM.

MARSHALS' HATS.

FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.

fe13 d1m

BARKHOUSE BROS. & CO.,

Formerly Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Kentucky Whiskies,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

fe12 eod3m No. 69 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

COAL.

W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe19 dtf

WM. HALLADY has applied for a patent for making

LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESSES,

adapted for both sea and river boats and ships, for the United States. Attached to spring bottoms and made to fit any size of room or state-room. He is now ready to take orders at 305 Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe3 d1m

New Goods, New Goods!

New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;

&c., &c., just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

fe4 103½ FOURTH ST

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no27 eod30

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 eodly

ROSADALIS.

S. Frontis, Principal of the Poplar Tent Academy, near Concord, N. C., and who has used Rosadalis for incipient Consumption, says: "I am a living monument of the marvelous effects of your Rosadalis. * * By the time I had taken the sixth bottle, my cough and other concomitant symptoms had entirely left me—in short, I regarded myself as rescued from the grave by your wonderful medicine, for I verily believe I would not have lived through the present summer had only the ordinary remedies been employed. It may be well, also, to state that from boyhood I have had an eruption on my legs, which nothing would ever remove. It has now entirely disappeared. I can bear witness to the fact that Rosadalis will cure Consumption in its early stages. fe6 deod2w

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address.

OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 96, corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTu&Thu3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

300 bbls of Nelson County, Ky., Pure Copper-distilled Whisky,

ONE year old, for sale at PHILLIPS & SCALLY'S, No. 47 Main street. This whisky is made as Nelson copper was made years ago. No lime or patent yeast used. Drs. Whootten and Wells, of this place, recommend it to invalids, and they have been using it since it was three months old with good results. This certifies for its purity. Age would make it more palatable and please taste, but it does not require age to make it pure, as it is in the mash you lay the ground-work for making pure whisky; and if you use lime, &c., in the mash, any honest practical pure copper distiller will say that it is nonsense to think to make it pure by putting in a copper still. Four-fifths of the copper whisky in market is not made as Kentucky pure copper was made for nearly a century in Kentucky. In this county there were about forty pure copper distilleries six years ago. Now there are but two at work in this county. I will show the grain and kind of yeast used—no lime. I am willing to make affidavit to any person wanting to purchase my whisky. New whisky for sale at my warehouse, Fairfield, Ky.

fe12 eod3m H. McKENNA.

Notice.

I HAVE for sale, at my Auction and Sale Stables, on Market and Seventh streets,

18 large well-broke Mules;
6 Farm Mares;
7 good Work Horses,

And a fine lot of Spring Wagons and Buggies.

fe13 d3 ELIAS LEVI.

Seed Potatoes.

1,200 BARRELS Russets, Early Rose, London Ladies, White Sprouts, and Buckeyes for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., 36 Fourth street. fe13 d12

Seed Oats.

3500 BUSHELS No. 1 White; 2,300 do Black; 800 do Genuine Norway, guaranteed; 1,200 do Surprise, guaranteed.

Additional and constant supplies will be received and for sale by

fe13 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Music.

CHARLIE L. WARD respectfully offers his services to the public in giving instructions on the organ or piano. Orders left at the different music stores will receive prompt attention. fe12 d6.

Notice.

T. H. SLAUGHTER has not been interested with the undersigned since September last, and we are not responsible for the debts contracted by him.

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO.,

fe11 d6 Insurance Agents.

Notice.

MRS. A. CRANWILL, No. 28 West Jefferson st., teacher of Vocal Music, Piano, and Guitar. Guitar taught in three months. ja31 d1m*

Groceries.

275 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 350 bbls " " Molasses; 1,600 bags Rio Coffee;

In store and arriving and for sale at reduced prices by [ja17 dtf] GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD & CO.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.

Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 8 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

D. APPLETON & CO.

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCD

THAT THEY HAVE

MADE ARRANGEMENTS

WITH

The Distinguished American Author of

VALERIE AYLMER

TO PUBLISH IN

Appletons' Journal

A NEW NOVEL,

FROM HER PEN, ENTITLED

MORTON HOUSE,

Which is pronounced by Competent Critics

SUPERIOR TO

Her First Production

It will be commenced in No. 103 of the Journal, and be continued, without interruption, until completed.

HER FIRST NOVEL,

ENTITLED

VALERIE AYLMER,

ACHIEVED A REPUTATION

Placing her in the Front Rank of

American Novelists.

Notices of the Southern Press.

One of the best of modern American novels.—[Baltimore Gazette.

For once we have before us a Southern novel, containing so many elements of good, and showing so much power, that it needs no forbearance, and may be judged squarely upon its merits.—[Charleston News.

The story is very interesting and admirably written.—[Charleston Courier.

As a picture of Southern life and character it has not been surpassed or equaled.—Augusta (Ga.) Courier.

"Valerie Aylmer" stamps the young authoress as a woman of genius.—[Augusta Chronicle.

The beauties of the book are manifold. There are passages and chapters in "Valerie Aylmer" which the first American writers would not blush to own.—[Savannah News.

Few novels of the season have been so generally and so warmly praised.—[Mobile Tribune.

All hail a genuine American story and a genuine American story-teller, a story-teller to the manor born, a story racy of the soil!—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens says: "The descriptive power—the word-painting power of the author—is very great. I do not know when I have met with a novel which has pleased me so much."

Appletons' Journal

Is published weekly, and consists of thirty-two quarto pages, each number attractively illustrated. Its contents consist of serial Novels and short Stories, Essays upon Literary and Social Topics, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, and papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All New Subscribers Who Send

$4 00 in Advance, for One Year's Subscription,

WILL RECEIVE, BY RETURN MAIL,

☞ ***TEN SUPERB*** ☜

STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

FROM PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF

The First Celebrity.

The engravings, if purchased at a print shop, would cost ten dollars.

Subscription price of Appletons' Journal:

$4 per Annum, $2 for 6 Months, 10 Cents per Number.

Monthly Parts..............$4 50 per Annum.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

NEW YORK.

☞ Any newspaper inserting the above advertisement four times, with a notice, and sending a copy to the publishers, will receive the Journal for one year GRATIS. fe13 d3&w1

MEDICINES.

The CELEBRATED

HOME STOMACH BITTERS

Are Prepared from the Purest Jamaica Rum and Neutral Spirits & the Most Valuable Vegetable Tonics Known to the Pharmacopœia.

Prescribed and Indorsed By More Physicians than Any Other Bitters in the World.

THE BEST TONIC, STIMULANT, AND STOMACHIC OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

Many of the Most prominent physicians of Louisville have examined the formula of the Home Stomach Bitters, and, without an exception, pronounce them the best article of the kind now in use.

They are not only pleasant to the taste, but invaluable as a recuperant and invigorator, imparting strength to both mind and body.

The following are some of the names of physicians who indorse and prescribe them:

St. Louis.
L Ch Boisliniere, M D
E A Clark, M D,
Drake McDowell, M D
J C Whitehall, M D,
Chas F V Ludwig, M D
W A Wilcox, M D,
S Gratz Moses, M D,
C Gericke, M. D,
Alfred Haycock, M.D,
C A Ware, M D,
S H Melsher, M D,
Frank G Porter, M D,
Hubert Prinun, Pharmaceutist.
Enno Sanders, Chemist.
—Franklin, M. D,
John T Temple, M D,
T Griswold Comstock, M D,
T J Vastine, M D,
John Hartmann, M D
John Conzelman, M D
Chas Vastine, M D,
Chicago, Ill.
G A Mariner, Chemist
Norman S Barnes, M D
Jas V Z Blaney, M D,
J B Walker, M D,
H S Hahn, M D,
T S Hoyne, M D,
B McVicar, M D,
R Ludlam, M D,
Pittsburg, Pa.
O Wuth, Chemist,
B F Dake, M D,

Cincinnati, O.
E S Wayne, Chemist,
Chas Woodward, M D,
W T Taliaferro, M D,
J L Vattier, M D,
L A James, M D,
C T Simpson M D,
J J Quinn, M D,
S P Bonner, M D,
J H Buckner, M D,
W R Woodward, M D,
C S Muscroft, M D,
A G Doherty, M D,
G W Bigler, M D,
R H Johnson, M D,
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D W McCarthy, M D,
G K Taylor, M D,
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W R Hodges, M D,
W H Purnell, M D,
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J Murray Rogers, MD,
Sanford Bell, M D,
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Allegheny City, Pa.
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and hundreds of others in all localities.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents,

99 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and

a17 Tu&Su3m 34 Water street, Cincinnati, O.

DR. B. ABRAHAMS has been appointed Agent in this city for the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Keeps a full supply on hand, and will fill all orders promptly. No. 98 West Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. f12 dex Su1m

The Great Lung Remedy.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,

Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

BEN. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market, Wholesale Agent. ja19 eod3m

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's Pile Remedy. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ly23SaTu&Th&w1y

HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER, C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished,

Corner Fourth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Day.

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,

New Orleans, Oct 1870. HENRY B. FOLEY,

oc31 dtf FITZ LONSDALE.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 d1y

PROPOSALS.

To Pump Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office up to Wednesday, Feb. 15 1871, at 12 o'clock m., for keeping the public pumps and wells of the Eastern district in good order and repair, and furnishing new pumps as required in said district, for the term of three years.

Bids must specify in regard to repairs—

1st. The rate per year on each pump, for the general care and cleaning of the same, including cleaning of the wells.

2d. The rate to be charged for each actual case of cleaning pump and well instead of by the year.

New work to be done at so much per foot; and so much for frame and cover.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

fe13 d3 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Heath, Smith & Co.

J. M. HEATH

T. L. SMITH

HEATH SMITH & CO BLUE GRASS WHISKIES PURIFIED LOUISVILLE KY

Wholesale Dealers in

PURIFIED

HEATH SMITH & CO. OLD COPPER DISTILLED WHISKIES 1864 PURIFIED LOUISVILLE KY.

29 FOURTH ST.

BETWEEN MAIN & RIVER,

Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.:

A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky has established its purity. It is WELL PURIFIED f Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to this class of liqu as mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of a PURE artic liquor for medicinal or other uses.

ENO SANDERS, Analytical Chemi

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. , 1869.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from your wareho to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from fusil oil, and enti free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whiskies are mild an good flavor, and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and other purpo where PURE LIQUORS are useful.

Yours truly,

THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1869.

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea Whiskies" manu tured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO. wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distilled Whiskies, isville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities of whiskies, and fail to find such impurities.

JOHN HEWSION, Jr.,

Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in..........
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in..........
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair in..........

These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.

Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no mixi no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances whatever. Drug and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock or send us their orders Our prices are lower those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.

HEATH, SMITH & CO.,

de18 SuTu&FrSm No. 29 Fourth street, between Main and rive

SPECKMANN & DIX

MANUFACTURERS OF

R. R. Car Trimming

EAGLE LOCK WORKS AND MANUFACTORY OF RAILWAY TRIMMINGS
SPECKMANN & DIX

Office and Sample rooms No 70 Fourth st.; Factory corner Fifth and Oak

LOUISVILLE, K

a24 Tu13

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

oc16 deodtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c. &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $1 each—5 for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja30 dly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all disease incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded.

Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

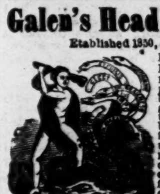
DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, etc by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, failing of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $3.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boyd's Creek Oil Co., for the election of directors for said company for the ensuing year, will be held at my office, No. 143 West Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 3 p. m. Every Stockholder is requested to be present.

fe13 d6 W. H. REDIN, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Financial Corporation, to elect nine directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said corporation, on Monday, Feb. 20, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

fe14 dtte20 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier

REMOVAL.

Removed.

LOUISVILLE PLANING MILL, Walter & Strack, from Washington st., bet. Hancock and Clay, to corner of Chestnut and Garden. ja18 deod1m*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a squ*

Daily Courier-Journal.

1st AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for eac ertion for the first week; 50 cents per square ach insertion for the second week, and 25 cent quare for each insertion thereafter. One sq ne month, $15; two months, $25; three months very other day one month, $10; two months, hree months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and reli notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. N vertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each inser

Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" adver ments 50 per cent. additional.

uts and stereotype advertisements double pric Double column advertisements 30 per cent. additi Advertisements to occupy fixed places 30 per cen ditional.

All advertisements, except for established cus houses, with whom we have running accounts, be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement, bills with regular advertisers rendered monthl

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agat each insertion. No advertisement or notice fo than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to ters; and all news matter which is used will be for, if the charge be specified by the correspond

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashv

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVIL

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follow

Leave. [Feb. 12, 1871.]

9 00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail
6:20 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express
12:20 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail
8:00 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail
3:30 P. M....Bardstown Accommodation...

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains Glasgow Junction at 6:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., rive at Glasgow at 7:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. ing, leave Glasgow at 8:10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at Glasgow Junction at 9:15 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Exp and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:20 A. M. train will be depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, an formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connecti with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ti Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fo and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Ho Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Su

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chica

RAILROAD

IS now running its trains direct to and fr Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By arrangement passengers avoid the tedious o nibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTE AS FOLLOWS:

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at....

Returning, arrives at " " at....

Through Mail and Express leave New Albany D at 6:00 A. M.; returning, arrives at Bridge Depo 10:20 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be proc at their office at the Bridge Depot.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l S

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

Louisville and Cincinna

SHORT-LINE R.

	Leave.	Ar
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday.	3:10 a m	
Cincinnati Fast Line. " "	8:30 a m	
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:30 p m	
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	
Lexington Exp. except Sunday	5:55 a m	
Lexington Exp. except Sunday	3:30 p m	
Lagrange Accomo'n. ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at pany's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisv Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corn Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent

de13 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintend

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. and 3:35 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. p. m. Passengers taking the 3:35 p. m. train Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville.

GREAT THROUGH ROUT

North, East, and West.

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Li

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sund Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsb Philadelphia, and New York without chan via Pan-Handle.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Lo in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splen day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buff Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, with change, in Wagner's Drawing-room day c

11:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making conn tions North and West, with through car to

Night cars with reclining chairs [illegible]

General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Thir and the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Will House, and depot, corner of Portland avenue a Fourteenth street.

R. E. CAREY, G. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup' T. A.

November 30, 1870.

PIANOS, ORGANS &

Musical Goods

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE

Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAULDS,

au24 deodtf 70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

The World's puns are villainous.

BACON and greens are Nashville hotel luxuries.

A THREADBARE subject—The working habits of literary men.

IF there's nothing in a name, what makes Ben Butler's daughter Blanche?

SABINE, who got his name up by creating a corner in New York funerals, is to marry an heiress.

T. MORRIS CHESTER, colored, has secured the hall of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for his lecture.

DONN PIATT and G. A. Townsend have withdrawn from the Washington Sunday Herald, and propose to start a weekly paper there.

THE clergy of Cincinnati having denounced the press of that city, the papers wreak vengeance by publishing the clergy's sermons.

THE Cincinnati Gazette quotes the Lexington and Frankfort papers as "the Kentucky press" on the Cincinnati road. This is *too* thin.

THE editor of the Petersburg Index parts his hair in the middle because John Randolph, Milton, Charles I., Lord Peterborough, Alcibiades and Julius Cæsar did.

THERE is nothing that dies so hard as a lie. Knock it down a hundred times, and there are people who will forthwith set it on its feet again, as if it were a ninepin. Kill it outright, and its partisans will decree it a crown of martyrdom.—[North German Correspondent.

NEARLY all the New York papers have mean flings at the editor of the New York Times because he is an Englishman. They want him to leave "this blarsted country," but their continued abuse is making friends for him and his paper and he is not likely to be shaken off soon.

A CORPULENT wife in Cincinnati appears over-anxious to hasten the permanent absence of her invalid but absurdly tenacious of life husband. She has had prepared for him, and occasionally airs in his presence, the neat suit in which his corpse will be dressed "if I should be so fortunate as to lose you, my dear."

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD writes to a Pittsburg paper as follows: Opera House, Feby 10th, 1871—To the Editor of "The Paper," My dear Sir, In reply to your Dramatic Reporter's Notices of My performance this week (which only came to my knowledge this day). Being rather bussy preparing for my New york season I can only find time to say "It is astonishing how one '*Ass*' is safe to find out another. Now I'm an "Ass." and *know* it, but how *dreadful* it is to be one and *not* know it. Your's & the public's humble servant. WILLIAM. HORACE, LINGARD!

THEY have had in Painesville, Ohio, what they call a "Greeley supper." One item was a monument which stood at the upper end of the dining room. It was built of the complete files of the Weekly Tribune, extending from 1841 to 1871, and consisting of 1,534 numbers, the Tribune Almanac from 1843 to 1871, and all the various works which Mr. Greeley has written. The whole formed a column twenty by twenty-four inches square and over seven feet in hight, and was tastefully and appropriately trimmed with the national colors and was surmounted by a portrait of Mr. Greeley. Except the last three volumes, the entire set of Tribunes was owned by L. E. Miller, who has been a regular subscriber since the establishment of that paper.

IF you want to read five columns every day in the week on the same subject, take the New York papers; if you need an opiate, or think you need lulling, take the Philadelphia papers; if there is anything you don't want to find, take the Baltimore papers—you can't find it "to save you life;" if you want astronomy and venom, take the Chicago papers; if you want capital removal, take the St. Louis papers; if you want ancient and decayed paragraphs, take the Springfield (Mass.) Republican; if you want "Reviews of the Week" and Beecher's lectures, take a Boston paper; if you want to "shoot 'em on the spot," take the Memphis papers; if you want agriculture, take the Nashville papers; if you want "original poetry," take the New Orleans papers; if you want to know what Kentucky ought to do to build up a proud commonwealth, and "what, by thunder, she must do or Congress'll make her," take the Cincinnati papers.

A NOTABLE meeting took place at Ann Arbor, Michigan, a week or two ago, when, for the first time, Miss Anna Dickenson and Miss Lillian S. Edgarton laid eyes upon each other. They were counterparts long sundered, the former being, as all the world knows, a pretty, petulant, fiery little brunette, and the latter an imperial blonde, a massive Alruna maiden, who might have sung to the "wolves of the Goths" in search of Asgard. Miss Dickenson is an unflinching advocate of woman's right to vote, but Miss Edgarton thinks women should not be enfranchised. For a long time they had vainly yearned for each other, but, at last, they met at a hotel in Ann Arbor, and, each exclaiming "'tis she," they rushed like torrents into each other's arms, or, rather, the superb blonde opened her arms and the small brunette nestled within them, purring like a little brown kitten. Henceforth they would be sisters, and the last that was seen of them was a tableau of the brunette sitting on the blonde's knee, while both sipped from the same tumbler a liquid which the ingenious hotel clerk called a hot lemonade "with fringe."—[World.

IN New York they don't bury children in the old way. A Chicago Times letter says: "A beautiful child lay dead in its mother's arms, at a late funeral. Its little frock had been worn at its play, and its little shoes were wrinkled with the playful treading of its busy feet. The curls were brushed into smoothness, just as he always wore them dressed, but he had not tossed them into beautiful masses of wayward gold as he once did, and but for this propriety in his little silken locks you would have thought him weary of his play, and resting asleep in his mother's arms. The prayers were said; the lessons to the living were read. The tender words of friendly sympathy were repeated, and all were commended to the All-Fatherly; the brow of the little dead pilgrim was kissed, and all the neighbors and the curious went forth and left the stricken household alone with its grief, and its dead. No time was fixed for the burial, but when the limit to its stay had come, it was coffined, taken into the carriage with those who had always loved, and who would never entirely cease to miss and grieve for it, and with a half dozen near relatives they went quietly to the city of the dead and buried their treasure with their own tender hands, at an hour when no one stared and marveled at their sorrow."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Inauguration of Governor Leslie—Adjournment of the Two Houses thereupon—Little Done in the Way of Legislation—Speaker of the Senate, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 13, 1871.

Your correspondent, in his letters to the COURIER-JOURNAL, has uniformly acted upon, or endeavored to act upon, that not very popular precept, "When you have nothing to say, say nothing." In accordance with this rule of action, his communication to-day must of necessity be very short. The legislative proceedings contain a correct report of the speeches both of Governor Stevenson, on relinquishing the office of Governor of Kentucky, and of Governor Leslie in assuming its functions, and little occurred at the seat of government to-day that does not relate to the inauguration.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

At half past ten Mr. Spalding announced that the Senate committee appointed under joint resolution were ready to carry out the duty assigned, and, being joined by the committee designated upon the part of the House, proceeded to wait upon Governor Leslie.

Immediately afterwards the Senators entered the hall of the House of Representatives and were there received in due form, and seated on the right and left of the main aisle.

THE LOBBIES AND GALLERIES

were filled to overflowing, and through the chivalry of Judge Thompson, the door-keeper of the House, or somebody else, a good many ladies were accommodated with seats in the body of the hall.

THE TWO GOVERNORS.

Soon after the seating of the Senators among their brethren of the Lower House, the joint committee of the two Houses entered and announced the performance of the office assigned them. With the committee came John W. Stevenson, the retiring Governor, and His Excellency, Preston H. Leslie, the new Governor of Kentucky, arm in arm. Governor Stevenson is, by this time, pretty well known to the people of the State. As to his successor, I have only to say that he looks, what he is, an earnest, discreet and practical man, who, I have no sort of doubt, will discharge the duties devolving on him in his new position, ably, conscientiously, and in such a manner as will redound to his credit and the weal of the Commonwealth.

THE SPEECHES

of ex-Governor Stevenson and Governor Leslie were listened to with the profoundest attention, and at the close of the latter there was a strong manifestation of applause.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Judge O'Hara administered to Gov. Leslie the oath of office. While it was being administered every member remained standing, and there prevailed, except for the solemn cadences of the Judge's voice, the most complete silence.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES.

After the completion of the ceremony of inauguration the members of the Senate repaired to their chamber, and a motion for adjournment was made and carried. The House also adjourned without the transaction of further business.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

To-morrow the Senate will fill the vacancy created by Gov. Leslie's transference to the Gubernatorial office. Several candidates for the position of Speaker of the Senate are spoken of, and prominent among them are Senators Wm. Johnson, of Nelson, John G. Carlisle, of Covington, and Lyttleton Cooke, of Louisville. Your correspondent highly esteems all these gentlemen, but, without detraction to the others, he must say in behalf of Mr. Cooke that he is one of the best presiding officers over a parliamentary body he ever saw, and that he believes Cooke's election would materially conduce to the dispatch of business.

BUSINESS TO-DAY.

Very little in the way of legislation was done to-day by either House. The minds of the members were too full up to 11 o'clock with the approaching inauguration, and after that ceremony of course an adjournment took place.

GOV. STEVENSON'S LAST MESSAGE

was sent into the Legislature soon after the two houses met this morning. It related to the death of the late Hon. Daniel Breck, of Madison county.

PROMISED FESTIVITIES.

I understand it is in contemplation on the part of the citizens of Frankfort to give a grand *fete* for the purpose of testifying their respect for ex-Governor Stevenson. Z.

THE DEATH OF PRIM.

Who Instigated the Assassination—Last Hours of the Murdered Marshal.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

[London Times Madrid Letter.]

A Deputy of the Republican minority, Senor Roque Barcia, has published an extraordinary letter in the Igualdad with the object of clearing his party from the odium of being the instigators of the assassination of Gen. Prim. He gives some particulars of the affair which have not before been made public, and which add a melancholy interest to what we already know. He says that, at the conclusion of the session of the Cortes on the memorable 27th of December, a knot of some twenty or twenty-five Deputies, composed of all fractions of the Chamber, were speaking together in the lobby (pasillo). The conversation turned upon fusiles (guns). Prim, who was passing, overheard the word fusiles, and approached, saying, "Poes a poes, senores, que eso de fusiles me toca a mi!" ("Gently, gentlemen, this about guns is in my line.") Nobody invited him to join in the conversation, yet it had been said since his death that he had been drawn into it merely to detain him, and that, too, by a Republican Deputy! Senator Barcia denies that any one detained him; he says he joined the conversation spontaneously, and that, so far from any intention to entice him into it, he contributed to its hilarity by asking one of the Republicans why he would not go to Cartagena to receive the King! "Federal! why don't you come to Cartagena with us to receive our King?" To this joking question a joking answer was given. What new turn the conversation took Senor Barcia does not tell us, but he says that to some remarks of a Republican Deputy Prim replied, "Take care, for you will find my hand very hard," to which the other answered with the Spanish proverb, "General, to every hog there arrives his San Martin!" Five minutes after this the assassins fired into his carriage in the Calle Turco. There is always a crowd more or less large at the door of the Congreso, by which the members emerge. As Prim crossed the sidewalk to his carriage, a distance of only two or three rods, a man enveloped in a cloak struck a lucifer match. So says Senor Barcia, and so I have heard from others. This is supposed to have been the first of a series of "telegrams" to the assassins that he had entered his carriage.

As the carriage started a second man, also cloaked, standing at the corner of the building, where it abuts on Calle Florin and Calle Sordo, struck a second match. Quickly, but noiselessly, owing to the snow, the carriage passed on, carrying the doomed man to his death. As it entered the Calle Turco a third cloaked villain struck a third match. By this the assassins at the other end of the street, some one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards only, knew their victim was approaching. His carriage lights were now visible to them. Senor Barcia asks, is it possible they did not shudder when they saw those lights? Could it be conceived that any one for money could commit a murder so vile and so deliberate? Everything betokened care and premeditation—the two cabs so placed as to compel the carriage to stop for an instant, and that instant so well employed. The Adjutant Moya turned his head to the window to see the cause of the obstruction. He saw three ruffians on each side, all armed and taking aim. He had but time to cry out, "General! stoop; they are firing on us!" The most audacious of the assassins was close to the window. Breaking it with the muzzle of his *trabuco* (blunderbuss), and saying, "*Preparate vas a morir!*" ("Prepare thyself, thou art to die!") to the General, and "*fuego!*" ("fire") to his five companions, they made their murderous discharge. Senor Barcia says there were six, three on each side, and so careful were they not to hit each other that they fired diagonally. The next instant the coachman had cleared the obstruction by overturning one of the cabs, and the next had reached the foot of the stone staircase leading up to the Ministry of War, the Palace of Buenavista, formerly the property of the infamous Godoy. Senor Barcia tells us that one of the assassins, who had probably stained his hands with powder, must have wiped it on the wall, for early next morning there appeared the black impress of a hand there, which the police wiped out! He says the police were wrong to do that, and in this I am sure your detectives will agree. Senor Barcia says it should have remained there till word had gone through all Spain that at the spot where Prim was murdered there appeared a black hand. He thinks that street-corner will not be the last wall which that same hand will paint with powder or with blood, for the ease and facility with which the assassins got clear have left them open to similar engagements in the future. He contends they must have been hired and paid. "The malefactors of the Calle Turco must have been impelled by malefactors who tread on carpets. No crime like that is ever born in a poor man's house. The most stupendous crimes are engendered in great houses." He says:

"We must look upward and not downward for the explanation of this mystery. If cursed be the hand which fired, cursed also be the hand which paid! Despots in corruption and luxury above—pariahs, slaves, assassins in misery, superstition, intoxication and brutality below! Somebody must have paid the workmen. The men who waited for the two carriage-lights were the workmen. Who were the masters? Cursed were the hands which received—cursed the hands which gave!"

Senor Barcia says:

"Prim comprehended the gravity of his situation in a moment. Mounting the stone staircase of the ministry of war, he held on by the hand-rail, which remained wet with his blood. Arrived at his own apartments, to the inquiry of his anxious and alarmed wife, he prudently and considerately answered that he was slightly wounded. When the first operations were over, a friend asked him—

"'How do you feel?'

"'I feel death,' replied Prim, calmly.

"'Can you give any guess at the assassins?'

"'No, I cannot. I don't know who they were, but those who killed me were not Republicans.'"

The day he died he said to Gen. Bregua:

"What day of the month is it?"

"The 30th."

"The 30th! The King will disembark to-day, and I shall die. Long live the King! (El dia 30! El Rey disembarca hoy; y yo me muero!. Viva el Rey!)"

"Sad enthusiasm. He viva'd the new King and the new King killed him; not by leaden bullet or steel weapon, but by his coming. If Amadee had not come Don Juan Prim would not now lie in the sepulchre. At 7 that night he tried to take leave of his family. The congestion of his brain disturbed his thoughts. Passing his left hand before his eyes, as if to clear his vision, he articulated accents which could not be understood. O God Eternal! Did he see the shades of Carvajal, of Guillen, and of Bohorquez—the boy Bohorquez, whose young life was so cruelly snatched from a tender father!"

These references may not be understood in England, but they are here. Carvajal and Guillen were two Republican Deputies, who perished in the insurrection in Andalusia, "shot in action," say the authorities; "murdered in cold blood after defeat, and without trial," say their friends. Bohorquez was the half-witted boy shot by order of Col. Casalis, near Barcelona, after making use of him as a guide to conduct him to a rebel haunt. After making this allusion, Senor Barcia bursts out:

"Juan Prim, breathe thy last breath without anguish, without sorrow, without remorse! Those victims pardoned thee. Pardon thou likewise the infamous ones who took thy life! Pardon them, Senora widow! Pardon them, children of the assassinated! Pardon them, all of us! O, when shall we be done with these fearful carnages? When shall we live like men?"

☞ The German soldiers on outpost duty in a little village near Paris were greatly exercised on discovering that the cure had hidden away all his good wine somewhere and not a drop of it seemingly was destined for their longing throats. A diligent search was made and the body of Bacchus was at last found decently interred in a burial-vault, and at once resurrected, and in its stead was left an inscription for the edification of the good cure, to wit: "Him whom thou seekest thou shalt not find, for he is risen."

☞ The number of ships now in the Turkish navy is such that Turkey may rank as one of the leading naval powers in Europe. Dividing the navy into iron-clads and wooden ships, there are the following vessels: The iron-clad fleet consists of five first-class frigates, eight corvettes (one more building) and five gunboats. The wooden fleet includes five ships-of-the-line, five frigates, fifteen corvettes and about sixty dispatch and gunboats. In addition to these there are four large steam transports fitted up for immediate use.

☞ The Lowell (Mass.) city government is asked to prohibit theatrical and Ethiopian minstrel entertainments on Saturday evening, because they are "specially detrimental to the moral welfare of the young who frequent them, and who are thus unfitted for any proper observance of the Sabbath, and so inclined to desecrate the day and imperil their moral welfare."

☞ Birkhall, near Ballater, Scotland, on the estate of the Prince of Wales, is to be the autumn residence of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. Birkhall is about nine miles from Balmoral and six from Abergeldie.

LIZZIE CHARLES.

How a Mississippi Teacher Was Married to Young Mr. Brinkley—"As I Hope to Meet My Mother in Heaven, I Regard this Agreement a Marriage."

A QUEER STORY.

[From the New York World, 11th.]

A divorce case possessing some very peculiar features was before Judge Barnard, Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, upon a motion by the alleged wife for support and counsel fees during the action. A. C. Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and William H Anthon for the defendant. The suit is brought for a limited divorce or judgment of separation, on the ground of abandonment by the husband and refusal to support his wife. She states in her petition that in June, 1864, she and defendant entered into a contract of marriage, and she became his wife, and thereafter they lived and cohabited together as man and wife for five years, until the 22d of March, 1869, when he left her without any just cause, and now refuses to provide for her; that she first became acquainted with him in 1861, when she was a teacher at Iuka, Miss., though she had before known his family in Memphis. In 1862 she removed to this city, where some of her father's relatives resided, and where, her mother being dead, and her father absent in the Southern army, she engaged in teaching and copying. Brinkley sought her out, finding her residing at a boarding-house in West Twenty-third street. He at once became very attentive, calling on her daily, accompanying her to theaters, and expressing in language and conduct the greatest admiration and affection for her. She being without near relatives on whom to depend, and knowing him to belong to a family of high social position and wealth, and believing his protestations of affection, encouraged his attentions, and soon became very much attached to him. He expressed a desire to marry her, but stated that if he should do so he feared that his father, who resided in Memphis, and who had control of all his property, would be very much enraged at him and cause him trouble, if he didn't deprive him of his property, for the reason that his father and the family wanted him to marry

ANOTHER YOUNG LADY

of great wealth, residing in Alabama. He thus excited her sympathy and the more readily gained her consent to the proposition he subsequently made to her. The subject of marriage was frequently discussed, as well as the feasibility of their contracting marriage without the knowledge of his father, and afterwards keeping it from him; he at one time proposing to go to Europe and be married there, and at another proposing that they should waive a marriage ceremony altogether, saying that it was not absolutely necessary to a valid marriage. She uniformly declined to accept the proposition to go to Europe, but finally yielded to his importunities to marry him at once without a ceremony, he assuring her that solemnization before a clergyman or magistrate was not necessary to constitute a valid marriage, but that an agreement between parties to be man and wife was all that was necessary. She gave her consent only after numerous conversations and much hesitation, and not until after she was fully convinced of his sincerity and the truth of his statement. Such consent was given on Saturday, June 11, 1864, and it was agreed that they should be married on the following Tuesday, he promising to bring with him a wedding ring. They on Tuesday agreed then and there to be man and wife, and she told Mrs. Bemes to prepare suitable apartments for them.

AN IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE.

Immediately thereafter they consummated the marriage by cohabiting as man and wife. She told him, "Now, Hugh, I want you to take a most solemn oath that you understand this as a marriage," and he replied, "As I hope to meet my mother in Heaven I regard this agreement a marriage." He, not having yet obtained the ring, gave her a small gold cross, which he said had belonged to his mother. The next day he went with her and bought a plain gold ring, and put it on her finger, saying, "There, Lizzie, is the ring I promised you." They first boarded in Fifteenth street as Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, he introducing her as his wife, and they afterwards went to the St. James Hotel and other places, always as man and wife. They afterward traveled extensively in the South and West. The plaintiff relates the various propositions by Mr. Brinkley, Sr., to have her leave his son and go to Europe. Her husband always addressed his letters to her "Mrs. Hugh Lawson," or Mrs. H. L. Brinkley."

Hannah Bemes, with whom plaintiff lived at the time of the alleged marriage, makes affidavit that Elizabeth Charles, one of her boarders, in the spring of 1864 requested her to prepare a room for her, as she was about to be married; that on the night succeeding the marriage Brinkley and Elizabeth returned to the house, and then occupied a room as man and wife.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES

H. M. Lamoreux, Mary Cain, Harriet B. Blanchard, F. B. Blanchard, Edward C Bouton, Alexander B. Mott, M. D., Sarah Lewis, H. P. Monroe, Z. H. Whittemore, N. J. Wiggins, Mrs. H M. Smith, W. W. Thatcher, L. Kremer, Jonathan Rice, N. P. Banta and others made affidavit that they were cognizant of the marriage, or were soon after introduced to the parties as husband and wife.

Mr. Anthon, in opposition to the motion, read a large number of affidavits; one of them by H. E. Jackson, an attorney residing at Memphis, Tenn., that a suit against the same parties was instituted on the 31st of March, 1869, in the Chancery Court of Shelby county, the plaintiff in this suit also seeking a divorce in that suit; that Chancellor Morgan denied a motion for an allowance pendente lite in that suit, on the ground that the evidence did not establish a marriage between the two; that the cause had not been reached upon its merits, but was still pending and undisposed of.

The affidavit of Clarence P. Hunt, made before a commissioner at Memphis, where he resides, was next read. He testifies that he is 28 years old, and is a wholesale grocer; knows Elizabeth Brinkley, or Elizabeth Charles; first saw her at La Grange, Tenn., in 1855; met her again in 1861 at Iuka, Miss., and again in New York, in the latter part of 1863, and thereafter he knew her well; introduced the defendant Brinkley to her in New York in 1864; I was walking up Broadway with Brinkley, when we walked into a chocolate establishment to get some cigars; there was a pretty girl presiding at the cigar stand, with whom I had a speaking acquaintance, and to whom Brinkley desired to be introduced, but I jestingly declined

THE INTRODUCTION

Brinkley insisted, when I frankly told him that I did not even know her name, but that I would take him to see a lady from Memphis who was then in New York, and whom he probably knew; I told him that it was Lizzie Charles, when I was surprised to find that he didn't remember her; soon after this I went to see Lizzie Charles, and asked permission to bring Brinkley to see her; was surprised to find that she didn't know or recollect him; however, after inquiring about him, she requested me to bring him up, which I did; I know that at the time she was not a virtuous woman, and the understanding of Brinkley at the time was that she was a lady of easy virtue, and he stated that his object was to gain her consent to become his mistress; he said he was in bad health, and that his physician had advised him to take such a course; I told Lizzie at the time that I had been in New York some time, had spent about all my money, and that Brinkley had plenty of money, and that she had better take up with him; I know that she was anxious for this introduction, and knew the object of it; and, as a consideration for my introducing Brinkley, she promised to introduce me to a leading actress at one of the theaters; Brinkley and Lizzie were together from this time until I left New York in September, but the understanding among their friends here, and since in Memphis, was that they were not man and wife; in all his conversations with me he never mentioned marriage; Brinkley is 28, while Lizzie is older, as in 1855 she received the attentions of gentlemen, and seemed to be a grown lady; she is a shrewd, smart woman, and very designing and crafty.

LETTERS AND POSTSCRIPTS

Just before my departure from New York in 1865, I received from her the following letter:

NEW YORK.

CLARENCE: Hu. tells me you leave for Memphis in the morning. Am sorry I did not see you to say good-bye. It will doubtless be many years ere we meet again. As a last request, Clarence, do not mention to any one what you know of my position. Say that I told "I was married," and that I have gone to Europe. You will do this for me, will you not? It is greatly my desire to keep my position from being known South, as I desire to make it my home, and I dread anything of my error reaching father. You will remember this, Clarence, and for past friendship's sake be cautious. LIZZIE L.

In haste. Destroy this.

Take my love to H. G. Smith, and tell him to write me. I will write him before going to Europe. I think we'll leave in a few days. Write me when you reach home.

I also received the following letters from Lizzie in the latter part of 1863 or the first part of 1864:

SATURDAY, November.

CLARENCE: Engage a box at "Winter Garden" for next Wednesday night. I am charmed with Hugh. Will introduce perhaps Thursday afternoon to—(the actress). Will let you know with certainty Wednesday night. In haste. L.

Be very careful what you say to Hugh about me. As a gentleman you are bound never to betray to any one what has passed between you and I. I ask of you to swear to him that there has been no intimacy between us. I did so. Destroy this.

A MINISTERING ANGEL.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Believe me, dear Clarence, you have all my sympathy. I am most unhappy to-night. I was so in hopes you would be able to come to me, and now fear you are worse; perhaps very ill. I beg of you to confide in Mr. Henry, and let me come to you. No, one will tend you as I would. I shall be most anxious till I hear from you. Do not deceive me; if you are ill let me see you. I would rather every one should know our connection than not to be with you. I pray you forgive my unkind note of last night—my distrust. If you could read my heart, you would know that I acted from a sincere conviction of duty in releasing you. I feared you wished to retract what you had said to me, and I now beg of you, let not one thought for your honor have sway, but all for your happiness. If you wish it you are still free, but not for all the world.

I love you, Clarence. LIZZIE.

"I shall expect you to-morrow night, believ-[illegible] will come if possible. Shall expect you till I see you. To-morrow night I will be alone."

Robert C. Brinkley made affidavit that Hugh L. Brinkley, his son, informed him, in 1864, of his own connection with Lizzie Charles, and, in explanation, told him (deponent) that Dr. Gross had advised him on account of his health; under the circumstances, I did not urge any objection, but thought, and so said to Hugh, that the remedy was dangerous, and, unless he was very careful, would be productive of much harm, and cautioned him against continuing the connection longer than his health demanded; the early part of March, 1867, I was leaving New York with Hugh, who had then been on a short visit to New York, and while at the Jersey wharf, waiting for a boat to cross over to the railroad depot, Lizzie Charles came in, in company with Hugh, and he introduced her to me as Lizzie Charles; she seemed very affable and talkative, and very soon commenced reproaching me for being so hard on Hugo, saying that he was doing

NO WORSE THAN OTHER MEN.

that's all, both married and single men did the same thing, the only difference was that he and she did openly what others did clandestinely. I told her they both ought to be ashamed of themselves for such conduct, which, if continued, would disgrace them in the eyes of all honest and decent people. She said she didn't care a fig for the opinion of the world. The very people who were most ready to condemn them for their course were the least to be trusted; that many a soiled hand was covered by white kid gloves. I advised her to go off to some strange place and behave herself, and she could make herself respected, and with her appearance and intellect might marry well and respectably. She hooted at the idea, and said she wouldn't marry any man that lived. On that subject she said she believed that the institution of marriage, as understood and practiced by the world, was all wrong. The tendency was to enslave woman and treat her as an inferior, which she never would submit to; she was free to do as she pleased; was not responsible to public opinion or any man, and never intended to be; she thought a man and woman should live together as long as it suited the feelings and inclinations of both, and no longer; she would not bind herself to any man longer than her feelings and inclinations prompted her to do; she believed in the doctrine of free-love, and there was no sense in any other; she expressed the belief that all men and women acted, if the opportunities presented themselves, upon the same principles, and when their professions were different they were hypocrites. She talked fluently and pointedly upon the subject, and had evidently thought upon the subject and read much to convince herself that

SHE WAS RIGHT, AND MARRIAGE WRONG.

Hugh has no income of his own, and is dependent entirely upon me for support; he will be entitled, after my death, to an additional half interest of an estate valued now, at about $1,500,000, but has no present income whatever.

Dr. E. A. White, residing in Memphis, made affidavit that he was in New York in January, 1865, and that then Brinkley and Lizzie Charles were living together at the St. James Hotel under the name of Lawson; he spent a good deal of time in their company at their rooms; it was generally understood among the Memphis people then in New York that they were not married; after I became well acquainted with Lizzie she told me in conversation one day that she had Hugh in her power; that by the laws of New York if a man and woman cohabited together six months they were married; that Hugh was not apprised of the fact, and that she intended to use it upon him in order to extort money from him; that they were not married in fact, and she wouldn't have him; that if he would pay her $5,000 and give her a costly diamond set which she designated she would leave him, but that she was after his money; I warned Mr. Brinkley, and he was very uneasy; talked about plans for releasing himself from his awkward situation; said he had assumed the name of Lawson in order to conceal his guilty connection with Lizzie Charles from his acquaintances.

NEGOTIATION FOR A RANSOM.

John M. Lea, of Davidson county, Tennessee, Brinkley's uncle, testified that about May, 1868, he had a conversation with Lizzie at Memphis about the relation she and Brinkley occupied toward each other; a relation she said very obnoxious to his family, and also recently not agreeable to her; she said Hugh had often promised to do something for her in the way of a settlement, but that he had neglected to do so, and in case of his death she would be left entirely destitute; her situation was extremely unpleasant, and she was willing to make a satisfactory arrangement that would put an end to the further trouble of all parties; Mr. Lea told her that he blamed Hugh much more than he did her, though the only concern he gave himself about the affair arose from his regard for his nephew's welfare; that Hugh's friends had forborne to make an open rupture with him in the hope that he would voluntarily change his conduct; that in justice to themselves and the public they could submit to it no longer, and he had either to quit his association with her, or be forever discarded by them. She urged that her intimacy with Hugh had prevented her from otherwise establishing herself in life, that her health and youth was gone, and it was not right to throw her off as a common woman, dependent for support upon the chances of begging or something worse. Mr. Lea says he told her that both ought to be indicted for living together, in open violation of law and public propriety, and it would be better that Hugh should marry her than continue as they were. She combated the idea that there was criminality in such a relation, whatever

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE WORLD

might choose to say about it; that she could prevail on Hugh to marry her any day, having more influence over him than his father, but she did not care to marry, and preferred a relation substantially the same, which did not curtail the freedom which she always wished to exercise over her own conduct and actions. Mr. Lea finally proposed her an annuity of $1,000 for ten years, the annuity to cease at any renewal of the connection. She contended for more, and afterward sent word through her lawyer that an annuity of $2,500 would be required.

John G. Finnel, a lawyer, testified to negotiations in 1867 between defendant's father and Lizzie, to give certain monthly payments in gold in consideration that the connection between herself and Hugh be immediately and permanently discontinued, and that she should depart for Europe and there remain. She at first accepted, but afterwards changed her mind. At a subsequent interview she asked him if he had seen the report of a case recently decided in New York, where proof of cohabitation was held to be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of marriage; he said he had, and she then said that under this decision she believed she could claim to be the wife of Brinkley.

HISTORICAL.

W. T. Hart made a deposition that he knew Miss Lizzie Charles in Iuka, Miss., in 1860, where she was engaged as teacher in the female school; she had come highly recommended; afterwards, in the fall of 1861, she was received as an inmate of his house, when he discovered her true character; returning home late at night on the 2d of September, I discovered a dim light in the parlor, and, supposing that Miss Charles had left the light burning, I stepped up to the window to see what the fact was, when I saw her sitting in the lap of a young man, a Confederate Capt. Strong, kissing and caressing in the most affectionate style. I went then into my wife's room and told her what I had seen; she doubted the truth of my statement and insisted that I must be mistaken, and in order to satisfy myself more fully I went back to the window, which had no blinds, the sight being obstructed by a gauze curtain; I afterwards requested her to leave my house.

Q. Did you see anything else in her conduct of a suspicious character? A. I don't think I did, except the case mentioned; but before discerning her true character her conduct on two or three occasions exhibited a want of modesty in her deportment, and a fondness for me which I am now satisfied did not proceed from proper motives.

A number of affidavits were read of persons residing in Memphis impugning the character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Anthon claimed that the matter was *res adjudicata*, the Chancellor in a Tennessee court having decided in a suit between the parties that the marriage was not proved, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to alimony. He claimed also that she was not a resident of this State; that the alleged marriage was disproved by the affidavits here, and that at any rate his client had no present means to pay alimony.

THE PLAINTIFF ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Mr. Brown desired the opportunity of disproving the facts alleged in the opposing affidavits, and argued that whatever the character of his client, she was entitled to her rights as the wife of Brinkley, if the marriage was shown to be a fact.

Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

INDIANA NEWS.

Miss Nilsson is to be the guest of Attorney General Hanna during her stay in Terre Haute.

Hon. Wilson H. Loughridge has received his commission as Director of the Northern prisons.

John T. Connor and Elisha H. Connor, both of Hamilton county, have each filed a petition in the clerk's office of the United States Court, to be adjudged bankrupts.

A spiritual hall, with photograph apparatus for taking spiritual pictures attached, has been opened in Crawfordsville. Fisher Doherty is the name of the spiritual artist in charge.

The American Express Company has 34 messengers, which run per day in and out of Indianapolis; the United States, 18; Adams, 4. Besides this, 39 men are required to do the local business of the city, including clerks, drivers and porters.

Hon. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, has been invited by Hon. George W. Miller, Insurance Commissioner of New York, to attend a meeting of State Auditors and heads of insurance bureaus, to be held in New York city within a few weeks, for the purpose of securing uniformity of legislation appertaining to insurance and in the transaction of the business in State insurance departments.

A telegram from Pittsburg dated February 1st, says: "The Iron City Land Company, of this city, has been organized, and is preparing to develop their coal and iron mines along the line of the Indiana Mineral railroad, which is to be constructed immediately from Bloomfield, Greene county, to Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana, to supply iron and coal for the blast furnaces of St. Louis and the lower river markets.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Clarke county now leads any other county in Indiana in the culture of fruit. Some of these fruit-growers have enormous orchards. Messrs. Argus Dean, W. S. Dean and J. C. Davis have in the aggregate 21,000 peach trees, while Messrs. Willey and Poindexter have 10,000. Quite a number of farmers have from 500 to 2,500, and not a few as many as 3,500 of the best varieties of peach trees. Apples, pears, grapes, and plums are also extensively grown, and, as a general rule, the fruit is of very choice varieties. Do these orchards pay? is asked. Certainly they do. The same area of ground cannot be cultivated in anything that will pay better. Next to Clarke, Floyd county, probably, will rank as a fruit-growing county. From all that we learn, the fruit crop of 1871 promises to be a most bountiful one."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.

Mr. Vallandigham—Claims—A bill to amend the charter of Franklin. Passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR IN RELATION TO THE DEATH OF JUDGE BRECK.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, in relation to the death of Judge Daniel Breck, of Richmond, which was referred to Senators Carlisle, Cooke and Dorman. The message reads as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The last act of my administration is saddened by the unwelcome news which it officially communicates to the General Assembly, that another old and honored citizen of this Commonwealth has passed away! Judge Daniel Breck is no more.

He died at his residence in Richmond on the 4th inst., at a quarter past 8 o'clock, full of years and full of honor.

He died with the simplicity in which he had lived—his strong intellect to the last undimmed by the snows of more than four-score winters.

Judge Breck has, for the last half century, played too conspicuous a part in the history of Kentucky to require a word of commendation from me.

His life, character, and public service are his highest eulogium!

Born in the State of Massachusetts, he came as a youthful adventurer to Kentucky fifty-seven years ago, and soon thereafter settled in the county of Madison, where he has ever since lived, and where he now sleeps.

He was the architect of his fortune and his fame!

On coming to the bar he soon acquired distinction, and practiced his profession with profit and success.

As a member of the General Assembly, as Judge of the Appellate Court, and as a representative in the Congress of the United States, Daniel Breck guarded, with fearless and inflexible integrity, the honor and interests of Kentucky.

Judge Breck was eminently a practical man. He overvalued nothing that was common, and undervalued nothing that was useful.

He was a man of strong will; fixed and determined in his convictions; warm in his affections, but consistent and unyielding in his political affinities.

He was a zealous partisan, but a fearless, honest patriot; enjoying, to the highest degree, the confidence of his friends and commanding, at all times, the respect of his opponents.

His usefulness and success rested on the basis of a self-reliance, which all who knew him appreciated and admired.

Few men have been more useful or enjoyed to a larger degree the confidence of the people among whom he lived, than Judge Breck.

Born in the last century, he is another of our pure, patriotic and able men so rapidly passing away, and of whom so few now remain to their country.

It is a privilege to honor their memories.

To perpetuate their virtues, their wisdom, their patriotism, their public service, not as testimonials to the dead, but as examples to the living.

J. W. STEVENSON.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO HON. P. H. LESLIE.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock Mr. Cooke offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the presiding officer of this body is called to administer the Executive Department of the State Government, in the place of the Hon. John W. Stevenson, whose resignation takes effect in a few minutes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the able, impartial and dignified manner in which the Hon. P. H. Leslie has presided over the deliberations of the Senate, and the uniform kindness and courtesy which have characterized his intercourse with his associates, justly entitle him to our confidence and thanks, and we hereby tender to him, in the new and responsible position to which he is called, our best wishes and most cordial support.

Which being unanimously adopted, Mr. Leslie responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I thank you most sincerely, and with feelings of no ordinary emotion, for the high token of friendship and confidence you have offered me in the resolution just adopted. The kind allusion to my efforts to be faithful and impartial to the duties of this chair, touches the tenderest cords of my heart, and upon this scene in the Kentucky Senate I shall gaze with delight and fond pleasure as long as memory lives. In your kind partialities fourteen months ago you elevated and placed me in this chair as presiding officer and Speaker of the Senate. How its perplexing duties have been performed none know so well as yourselves. I feel that whatever of success has attended my efforts should be attributed mainly to you, and the officers on this floor. Your constant politeness, and order, and decorum have made smooth my official pathway; while your wisdom and kindness have led me through, and your generous friendship and forbearance have always supplied my faults; and as I leave you to-day I feel and carry with me the profoundest respect and affectionate regard for each and every Senator and officer of this body. If, at any time, in trying to execute the duties of this Chair, or in any of my minglings with you in this chamber, I have seemed to neglect my obligations to you, I assure you, in the strongest form of expression, that it was never of purpose or intent, and beg of you to forgive me; and believe me that, in the separation, and in all time to come, I shall cherish a warm anxiety for your well-being and success.

Thanking you again for myself and for my constituents that you have conferred upon me this distinguished honor, I beg of you, as I leave this Senate, that each of you will be the Senator of my honored constituents—take care of their rights, and guard their honor on this floor till, under the constitution and laws of the State, they shall fill my place. I am now ready to proceed with you to the Representative Hall of this General Assembly, and there take the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.

The Senate then took a recess until 10 minutes after 11 o'clock, the usual messages having been interchanged. The Senate adjourned, and both Houses assembled in the Representative Hall, and the Hon. Preston H. Leslie was duly inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. W. Stevenson, resigned.

HOUSE.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing the death of Hon. Daniel Beck, which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. McCreary, McKee, Barrett, Chrisman, and Adams, with instructions to report suitable resolutions to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR LESLIE.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. Spalding and Whitaker, announcing that the Senate was now ready to take part in the inauguration of Governor Leslie.

After a short time Mr. McKee, from the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, announced the Senate of Kentucky, who were seated.

Governor Leslie then appeared and was introduced to the Senators and Representatives by Governor John W. Stevenson in a few appropriate remarks.

Governor Leslie then delivered the following inaugural address, viz.:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, Ladies and Fellow-citizens:

I appear before you at this time for the purpose of being qualified, and assuming the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Kentucky.

In all the records making up the history of this proud old Commonwealth, now in the seventy-ninth year of her organized existence, there is but one instance where the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor were both, at the same time, vacant. The good men who framed our Constitution wisely provided for such contingency, and such an one is again upon us. Our most excellent and distinguished Chief Magistrate, the Hon. John W. Stevenson, has resigned, and ceases to be the [illegible] Commonwealth. He has been Governor of [illegible] another field of called by the people to serve in [illegible] labor, and to be a mouth-piece for his State in another forum; and, under the provisions of the Constitution, that highly honorable and responsible office devolves upon the Speaker of the Senate for the time being.

I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this exalted office (in my native State), under a full sense of the great responsibilities attaching thereto. Remembering the distinguished ability characterizing its former administration at the hands of so many good and great men, and feeling keenly my doubtful capacity for the task, I shall not forget that no official position ever bestows honor till the occupant himself honors the position. I accept it with fear and trembling, but with the fixed determination and purpose of meeting its duties in the strictest fidelity and good faith to the entire people of the State, Trusting in the great source of all wisdom, and invoking His Divine assistance, I shall feel encouraged in the confidence that all the public officers and good people throughout the State will cheerfully aid and co-operate with me in the faithful execution of the laws, preservation of peace, good order, and honor of the Commonwealth. The Government being founded in the affections of the people as a means of their happiness, I shall expect and believe that every officer and citizen will gladly strive to secure its ample protection and encouragement to every person within its sacred borders; to these ends I will zealously apply myself while I hold the office, daring to do right as the lights of wisdom under the Constitution and laws of the State shall require. I am now ready to take the oath of office.

The oath of office was then administered by Judge James O'Hara, of the Twelfth judicial district.

The Senate then returned to their Chamber. And then the House adjourned.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
New Orleans	KATE KINNEY	5 P. M.
New Orleans	CITY OF QUINCY	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	SPRAY	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 13.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Rose Hite, Hend.
Sandy, Troy. Morning Star, Hend.
J. W. Garrett and barges Charmer, Evansville.
Cincinnati. City of Quincy, N. O.
Indiana, N. O.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 13.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Sandy, Troy. Rose Hite, Hend.
John W. Garrett and Charmer, Cin.
barges, N. O.

The weather since last report has undergone a decided change. Night before last it commenced turning cold, and yesterday morning the pavements were glazed with ice, rendering them dangerous to pedestrians. The day closed with the thermometer at 30 degrees above zero and the wind from the northwest with flattering prospects for snow before morning. Freights are scarce and business dull in marine circles. The river is gradually declining with four feet ten inches in the pass down the Indian chute and six feet ten inches in the canal.

Capt. J. Stut Neal, late of the Magenta, is in the city. He came up on the steamer Indiana.

The Petrel, en route from Pomeroy, arrived with 9 barges of salt and left for St. Louis.

Mr. Barney Seals, the well-known pilot from Bitter Water, is the star-gazer on the pig iron fleet bound for Evansville.

The Kate Kinney, Capt. Hicks King, will back out from the Portland wharf this day at 5 p. m., for New Orleans.

The Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

The Falls Pilot towed the barge Clarinda to Portland wharf to receive the freight brought up by the City of Quincy for Cincinnati.

The Leonora will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the Cincinnati mail-line packets to-day, leaving promptly at the advertised hour.

The LeClaire, from Tennessee river, and the Robert Mitchell, from New Orleans, were due at this port last night.

The Pink Varble, from Arkansas river, is looked for to-day, and is billed to leave on her return trip to-morrow.

The steamers Chas. Bodmann and C. B. Church cleared the port of New Orleans Saturday evening for Louisville.

The Atlantic and barges arrived at New Orleans on Friday, only six days out from St. Louis, with twenty-three hundred tons of freight. She had three barges.

By special telegrams to Montcalm & Co., we learn that the America, from Nashville, will arrive this morning, having 100 tons of iron to discharge here, and a lot of other freight. She adds here 1,000 c'ks. cement for above.

Capt. John K. Boots, Superintendent of the Booth barge line, came down by rail from Cincinnati yesterday to look after the interest of the John W. Garrett and barges. He returned to Cincinnati by the evening mailboat.

The following rates are ruling at present on freights from St. Louis to Memphis: Flour per bbl., 40c; pork per bbl., 75c; whisky per bbl., $1 25; corn per 100 lbs., 25c; oats, etc., per 100 lbs., 25c; hay per 100 lbs., 25c; bacon and lard per 100 lbs., 25c.

V. B. Brownlow is the name of the new steamer that is going to ply between Syracuse and Gallipolis. The old Lightfoot, so long idle at Gallipolis, has been cut in two, and is at present making trips between Gallipolis and Syracuse.

The City of Quincy, Capt. Judd T. West, arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with a good trip, including 400 tons of freight for reshipment to Cincinnati. She will leave on her return trip for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans this day at 5 p. m., from the Portland wharf.

The Indiana, Capt. R. E. Neal, with Charley and Elliott Miller in the office, came in from New Orleans yesterday with a fair trip, including a large quantity of freight for reshipment East. She will leave on her return trip to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, with two or three bridal parties going South on a pleasure trip.

It is estimated that five locks and dams on the Illinois river will make it navigable for first-class boats through every low-water stage, and that the expense will not be above two millions of dollars. The lock built near Henry, Marshall county, will hold twelve of the Erie Canal boats at once. This is to be the capacity of the others yet to be built.

During last week there were fifty-six arrivals and departures of steamboats at Memphis. Of the arrivals 17 were from St. Louis, 10 from the Ohio, 9 from New Orleans, 5 from Arkansas, 3 from White river, 1 from Red river, 1 from the St. Francis, and the remainder from the coast. These are exclusive of the towboats up and down.

The John W. Garrett and barges arrived from Cincinnati early yesterday morning, and added here 2,800 barrels pork, 160 casks and 60 tierces of bacon, 40 barrels kraut, 850 barrels lime, 650 barrels cement, and a large lot of leather, iron and other freight. She went out loaded to her utmost capacity, refusing freight here. Her rates were the same as at Cincinnati—20 cents per hundred on pound freights, and 60 cents per barrel on pork.

The Sam. J. Hale, injured on the falls Sunday morning by striking the rocks, has been pumped out and a bulk-head built. Capt. Walker was undecided yesterday evening whether he would proceed with her to Memphis or return to Cincinnati to be placed on the docks. He was awaiting the arrival of the underwriters from Cincinnati, who were expected yesterday evening. The damage to the cargo could not be ascertained, though it was thought that it would be considerable, as there was a quantity of dry freight in her ho'd.

The Memphis Avalanche says: "Four hundred bales of cotton from the wreck of the Arthur have been sold here at an average of $46 per bale, or about $25 less than it was insured for. Three hundred more are ready for sale, and two wreckers are at work getting still more from the wreck. Several parties in this city have made quite a 'speck' by their purchase of such cotton. The insurance companies are realizing more from their damaged cargo than they expected to."

Capt. James Blackmore's new towboat Tom Dodsworth, just completed at Pittsburg, was built under the supervision of James Blackmore, and named for a prominent coal merchant of Cincinnati. The following are her dimensions: Length of hull, 180 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth of hold 5½ feet; engines from the shop of Robert Lee; cylinders, 24 inches 8 feet stroke; 2 nigger engines; 5 capstans worked by steam and one worked by hand. She has 5 boilers 40 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, and one nigger boiler. Her main chains are of extra strength and of the best Juniata iron, as follows: Wheel chains, 2¼-inch iron; main chain, 1⅞-inch; main center chains, 1⅝-inch; wing or relief chains, 1⅝-inch; boiler chains, 1⅛-inch; thwart ship chains, 1⅛-inch. Her wheel is 35 feet in diameter, 24 feet length of bucket—shaft 12½ inches in journals. The Dodsworth will be commanded by Captain George McCallum, son of the late Captain A. C. McCallum.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "Last Saturday night the large side-wheel steamer, St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dravo, bound from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, with 200 tons of Pittsburg manufactures, struck the rocks at Duff's Bar, seven miles below Pittsburg, and sunk in four feet of water. Captain Dravo telegraphs her bottom is badly broken. The bed of the river is very rocky where she lies sunk. A towboat and barges have been sent to her assistance, and will remove the cargo, which is on her deck. The St. Charles was built at New Albany, Indiana, by Captain J. B. Ford, in 1864, and sold to the People's Line, together with the St. Nicholas, for $100,000 each. She was afterwards sold at public sale by the People's Line, and purchased by Gaylord, Gibson and Kilgour for over $50,000, who sold her to her present owners, Captain C. A. Dravo, Chris. Immsen, Jos. Robbins, of Pittsburg, and Jos. Smith, Jr., of Cincinnati, for $17,000. She was last valued at $27,000, and is insured in Pittsburg offices for $15,000. The St. Charles, while the property of the People's Line of Louisville packets, was lengthened at Madison, her Custom-house measurement being 764.98 tons."

The St. Louis Democrat of Sunday has the following: "On the night of Monday, October 27, 1845, the steamboat Plymouth, Captain Javens, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis, when at Raleigh bar, six miles above the village of Shawneetown, was [illegible] into by the steamer Lady Madison, bound up the Ohio, by which collision she was so much injured that she went down in a very few minutes. The Plymouth was heavily laden, and had on board a large number of immigrants from Germany on their way to settle in Missouri. As soon as the accident occurred, and after it became known that the boat was going down, Captain Javens went back among the passengers to allay the excitement. He was too late, twenty-two of the immigrants had jumped overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the passengers and crew were saved. Mr. Pepper—said to be James H.—commander of the late Thompson Dean, was clerk of the Plymouth at the time. Theo. Cook, of Cincinnati, who is now in Washington, telegraphed to some gentlemen in this city that their presence in Washington was much needed. As the gentlemen mentioned could not personally respond, a consultation among the directors of the Merchant's Exchange resulted in tendering a request to Maj. L. R. Shryock, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Girard B. Allen, President of the Union Merchants' Exchange, to hasten at once to Washington to assist the committee from other Western cities in urging upon the attention of legislators the absolute necessity of restraining railroad and bridge companies from obstructing the navigation of our rivers. Maj. Shryock will certainly attend. We had not heard whether Mr. Allen would go at a late hour last night. Capt. Nick Wall is Mr. Allen's alternate."

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

The week opened without much stir in the money market. There is not a large amount of surplus funds in the banks, but they succeed in providing comfortably for their depositors. Their rates of discount are 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is weak at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. The banks sell to each other at 1-10 discount.

GOLD—There is little life in the gold market. It opened in New York at 111⅛, and closed at the same price, after having touched 111⅛.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull and inactive, with but little change in price.

Messrs. Morton, Gals & Co. give the following quotations:

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	113⅞@114⅛
" '62	111⅝@112⅛
" '64	110⅝@111⅛
" '65	110⅝@111⅛
" new '65	109⅝@110⅛
" '67	109⅝@110⅛
" '68	109⅝@110⅛
10-40s	109⅝@110⅛
Currency 6s	111⅝@112⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Ad.	De.
Coupons '81	114	114⅛	114⅛	..	..
" '62	111⅞	112⅛	112⅛	..	⅛
" '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
" '65	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	..	..
" '65 (new)	110⅛	110	110⅛	⅛	..
" '67	111⅛	110⅛	110⅛	...	..
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅝	110⅞	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	110⅛	110⅛	110⅞	⅛	...
Cy's	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not very lively, but they are still firm in price. There was some inquiry for Commercial bank stock, and canal bonds were in some demand. The temporary activity in Nashville railroad stock has subsided and we have no sales to report to-day.

New York and Philadelphia have a sort of joint sensation in monetary circles in the speculations of a Quaker City financier known as the Hon. Tryon Reakirt. This ambitious speculator, says the New York Express, evidently carried on his forging operations for some time before he was discovered, and displayed an ability in this peculiar line which would have done honor to a professional. His operations were discovered by the merest accident. It is stated that he forged the names of prominent firms to promissory notes, indorsed the same himself, and then had them discounted at the banks. In dating one of these notes he made a mistake in the year, making it 1870 instead of 1871. The bank discounting this note sent the document to Reakirt's office to have it altered, but Reakirt was not in, and the note was taken to the office of the firm whose name was signed to it. The forgery was so well executed that the head of the firm was deceived and the deception was not discovered until the note book of the concern was examined. Thus by a very slight mistake the well-laid plans of Reakirt were frustrated and an end put to his operations. By this time the Philadelphia banks and money lenders know the full extent of their loss. Wall street, or its brokers, did not lose anything by the forgeries, but, on the contrary, there were balances here to the extent of $11,000 in favor of Reakirt, which have been attached for the benefit of the Philadelphia sufferers; but Wall street has lost prospectively, as the sequel of this affair will show, and which we place before the public. It appears that the Hon. Tryon Reakirt had obtained a charter for a bank, under the State laws of Pennsylvania, and that the said bank was to commence operations on Monday next. The capital stock, $200,000, was all subscribed, and Reakirt, from his influential position in society, had obtained the promise of deposits from leading firms in Philadelphia, amounting in the aggregate to $700,000. With this bank under his immediate influence he could have discounted his own paper and taken up the forged notes, thus removing all traces of his "irregularities," while, with this increased amount of money under his control, he could have done a large business. Reakirt had a perfect mania for speculating in the stock market, and on a single day bought and sold 29,000 shares of stock through one broker's firm in this city. With these facts before us only one conclusion can be arrived at, and that is that Wall street would eventually have become possessed of all the capital and deposits of this new Philadelphia bank. What a frightful loss to the brokers and professional speculators of the New York Stock Exchange! $200,000 capital and $700,000 deposits!

PUTS AND CALLS.—These terms are now being freely used in the money articles of the New York papers, and denote a new species of transactions in stocks by which several parties have been swindled. The Tribune in referring to the stock market says:

Whoever among the brokers is lucky enough to obtain trustworthy information as to the movements of the cliques, and can thus get the step of the market, may make a favorable turn here and there by following the train; but a large majority of the strict guerrillas, in a speculative way, are "left out in the cold," and do not appear to relish a game which seems to require playing against "twenty-four jacks" skillfully concealed in the sleeves of the apparently innocent "Ah Sins" of Wall street. On the whole, perhaps, the tone of the street was a little more confident than for the past two or three days. There are vague rumors in the street, which it has been impossible to verify, to the effect that a large amount of forged "puts" and "calls" have been issued and are in circulation. Puts and calls, or what may be more aptly termed "privileges," is a style of speculation very extensively carried on in the street of late. Whether there is any sufficient foundation for these rumors will be known in a few days. Union Pacific stock was dull and lower to-day, the bonds also sympathizing.

The Express says:

To our Wall-street readers it is a well-known fact that some of the magnates of speculation sell an enormous amount of "puts" and "calls" in the course of the year. These are generally sold for thirty days time, and one per cent. is the amount paid for them in most cases. So extensive has this "put" and "call" business become that a number of brokers do nothing else but buy and sell these privileges. Where the party or parties selling these "puts" and "calls" are well known or in good credit, many brokers on the street will buy and sell stock with no other margin than these pieces of paper, which promise to receive or deliver a certain amount of stock at a given price, and within a given time. To-day it was discovered that some enterprising forgers had been devoting their attention to these "puts" and "calls," and that certain brokers had been buying and selling stocks on the slender margin of these forged pieces of paper. How far these forgeries extend it is impossible to say, as the matter is kept very close. Some stocks were sold out and bought in quietly to-day to close up accounts, but fortunately the fluctuations were not wide enough to entail any serious loss, and so far the innocent buyers of these forged "puts" and "calls" were all able to stand any difference against them. On an active and widely fluctuating market the case might have been quite different, especially if the brokers had made heavy operations on the basis of this imaginary security.

Among the hopeful signs of the times is a growing indisposition to trust the financial affairs of this country to the whim and caprices of any one man under laws enacted so loosely that they may be construed so as to justify almost any policy those acting under them may choose. The New York Times and the New York World demand the resignation of Mr. Boutwell, and the Journal of Commerce says:

We notice that there is a general outcry all over the land about the policy to which Boutwell clings with so much tenacity, of providing so largely for the annual reduction of the public debt. We do not so much criticise the object as the policy under which it is pursued. We cannot see the economy of buying up a debt not yet due at a premium equal to a year and a half's interest, when the same funds might pay off a debt due at par. If the latter were once done, the former class of debt would doubtless be exchanged to save one per cent. interest, or paid off, without any premium, too, at the Government's leisure.

Mr. Boutwell we believe to be honest, earnest and energetic, three qualities in combination which make a very dangerous financier when the zeal is not according to knowledge, and fanaticism, instead of common sense, holds the guiding rein.

It is manifestly certain that Boutwell's policy is in direct antagonism to the interests of the country, but he pursues it with a determination that threatens the most disastrous consequences unless it is arrested.

The fluctuation in the value of coined money, as measured by legal tender paper money, has been the subject of the most serious inquiry among financiers, and remedies almost without number have been proposed and rejected as impracticable. It is believed, however, by many, and the number is constantly increasing, that a satisfactory solution of the problem is found by converting legal tenders into Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, at the option of the holder. This subject was brought before the National Board of Trade at its meeting in December last, and the following resolutions were the result of the deliberations:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade feel it a duty incumbent upon them to ask Congress to direct the redemption of legal-tender notes at the option of the holder by issuing in their stead bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths (365-100) per cent. per annum, said bonds being made payable on demand, principal and interest, in the said legal-tender notes; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the National Banks be allowed to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by them according to existing laws.

The New York Tribune in commenting upon the above says:

Let us suppose the system set forth in the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, adopted as the basis of a return to solvency, and the question, 'In what and when are the greenbacks payable?' is answered. They are payable in a bond of the United States which draws a low rate of interest in coin so long as the holder chooses to retain it; and it may be reconverted into notes which are a legal tender for ordinary debts and internal taxes. Your currency is no longer in the air; it has a tangible, palpable basis, which gives it an intrinsic and demonstrable value. In short, with the adoption of this plan, we return in effect to the basis on which Congress and the country first assented to the desperate expedient of making a mere promise do duty for the money which it did not even truly represent.

Make our greenbacks thus convertible or fundable, and the locking up of currency, in order to depress other values, will be as futile as it now is pernicious, and Black Fridays henceforth unknown. When currency is redundant, the excess will be funded in the bonds into which it is convertible; when it is deficient, bonds will be melted into currency. The self-regulating principle thus invoked will preserve us from many revulsions.

An Eastern man now decides to change his location to San Francisco, there to engage in business, after visiting his friends and closing up certain odds and ends of business on the way. So he converts his property and dues into currency, and finds it amounts to over $100,000. This sum he invests in the bonds aforesaid, and, with them safely stowed in his baggage, departs on his way. Three months afterward he is located in San Francisco, ready to embark in his chosen pursuit. He now unpacks his bonds, takes them to the Sub-Treasury, receives his $100,000 in currency, with $10 interest for each day that has transpired since he invested at Boston. Can it be doubted that this great National Savings Bank would be generally patronized?—that Judges and Surrogates would direct guardians, trustees and assignees to invest trust funds therein? True, the rate of interest is low; but the facility and certainty of reconverting the bonds into currency would over-balance that objection. Every one who has money to-day that he may need to-morrow, and may not for months, would prefer an investment that enabled him to draw interest while awaiting a requisition which he must be able and ready promptly to meet. The banks would, of course, invest largely in these bonds; so would all who receive their incomes at intervals of three, six, or twelve months, and must husband their means throughout the interim. Many will, doubtless, smile at the suggestion; but we believe that half of our national debt would in time be transmuted into these convertible bonds; while so much currency would be kept afloat as would subserve the requirements of business, and not a dollar more.

Gentlemen who sit in high places! do something to relieve our country from the just reproach that she makes lies her refuge! If we must have a currency of naked promises which no one is at liberty not to recognize and accept as money, take care that each promise is specified, and its averment is true! If the Government cannot pay its due bills, it can, at least, give its note on interest, and thus proffer a qualified redemption. Be entreated to believe that there is no real profit in lying—that nothing pays in the long run, but the simple, sober, literal truth!

GOVERNMENT PAUL PRYS.—If there is anything which the present army of revenue officials delight in, it is spying into the affairs of business men. Dressed in a little brief authority, and having a fondness for dirty work, which brings them the approval of their masters, and enables them, between salaries, fees, and perquisites, to grow rich, they do their dirty work in the most objectionable manner possible, and as a legitimate consequence are as universally despised as those men are who make their living by such means. A man down in Georgia, not understanding exactly to what length these spies may go in their raids upon the privacies of business, writes to the New York Journal of Commerce as follows:

GENTS: Taking for granted (from the inquiries [illegible] made to you), that you know all things, of all [illegible] another know: Has a revenue please let an old subsc[illegible] ledger of you assessor any right to require your [illegible] for examination to see if you give in your deposits correctly, when you are doing the business of a private banker, and not a national bank? We would be obliged for a reply in the Money Market column of your paper. Yours truly, W.

ANSWER.—Yes, sir! The assessor under the law can inspect your ledger, your cash book, your bill book, and all and singular your bills, notes, records, documents, your wife's letters, her certificate of marriage, your family Bible, your daughter's tenderest epistle from her lover, your shirts, your breeches, and whatever else you have heretofore regarded as private and peculiar. All he has to do is to send for the books which must be forthcoming "if described with reasonable certainty;" or if there is (in his opinion) any fraud or evasion, he can "enter into and upon the premises," take note of "property, goods, wares and merchandise, and all articles or objects liable to tax owned, possessed, or under the care or management" of his victim. Stores, shops and houses have been entered all over the country and cleaned of books and paper of all kinds, which the curious officials have examined at their leisure.

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets to-day presented no features of special interest. Monday is generally a quiet day, when the currents of trade move sluggishly. In some departments, such, for instance, as dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., the spring trade has not set in, and the usual quiet of the dull season still prevails. In groceries a good trade is reported. There is a fair demand for flour, and prices are well maintained. Wheat is firm, and receipts meet with ready sale at full prices. The demand for corn is improving, and sales of ear and shelled are upon a larger scale than at any previous period during the season. Oats are firm and in good demand. The provision market rules steady, and holders are firm in their views. The demand for consumption is steadily increasing, and at current prices an active Southern demand may be anticipated. A letter from Geo. J. Jones & Co., of Milwaukee, under date of February 11th, says:

Pork-packing in Milwaukee to date is 210,000; will probably reach 225,000 to 230,000. Shipments from Milwaukee since the 15th of October, 1870: 56,662 bbls pork, 12,379 tierces hams, 15,158 tierces lard, 6,462 boxes middles, &c., and 3,914,710 lbs bulk meats.

A fair demand for highwines is reported, and sales are made at 87@88c per gal. Stocks of copper whisky are large, but there is no great degree of activity in the market.

The river is now in fair boating stage, and the regular packets are able to arrive and depart with full cargoes.

There is decided activity in the leaf tobacco market, and for all desirable qualities prices are well maintained.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi, and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	215	116
Bacon, tcs	3	342
Bacon, casks	73	439
Butter, pkgs	29	8
Barley sacks	295	
Bagging, pcs	165	112
Cotton, bales	129	1125
Cotton Yarns, bbls		7
Coffee, bags	536	248
Cheese, bxs	298	79
Candles, bxs	83	201
Cement bbls		1645
Corn, sacks	334	2
Cattle, head	21	62
Dried fruit, sacks	207	41
Eggs, bbls & cxs	291	1
Flour, bbls	604	1297
Feathers, sacks		72
Hides, bdls	1991	821
Hogs, head	54	
Hay, bales	40	330
Horses, head	20	21
Iron, pig, tons	60	34
Lard, tcs	9	200
Lard, kegs	87	199
Malt, pkgs	137	
Mules, head		
Molasses, bbls	110	18
Mackerel, pkgs		54
Nails, kegs	331	529
Oil, sks	109	77
Oil, bbls	1005	638
Oats, bags	1075	1263
Pork, bbls	10	1439
Pork, pcs	8714	
Potatoes, bbls	8	273
Rye sacks	248	
Sugar, hhds	293	
Sugar, bxs	112	120
Seeds, bgs	939	389
Tobacco, hhds	431	353
Tobacco, boxes	75	544
Whisky, bbls	348	619
Wheat, sks	1084	
Wool, bags	35	

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, with a fair demand, and we quote at $1 90 in bbl lots.

APPLES—We note a fair demand for apples, and dealers report prices steady at $4 50@6 for prime and choice qualities.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BARK—Is nominal, but a prime article of chestnut oak would bring $10 per cord, delivered at the tannery.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and prices range from $1 75 to $2 50 per bush for common to choice navy.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair demand, and sales are reported at $60 to $80 per ton as to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues well supplied with country butter and with a good demand and prices are well maintained. We quote common cooking butter at 15 to 18c per lb; fair to good qualities at 20@22c, and strictly choice in good packages at 25c Western Reserve butter is in fair supply, and sales are made at 28@32c for roll and solid packed.

BROOMS—Are steady at $2@3 50 per doz for common to the best Shaker make; some fancy styles are held higher.

BATTING—Is in fair demand and prices are unchanged. We quote at 20@21c; No. 1 at 18@19c, and No. 2 at 15@16c per lb.

BAGGING—Is quiet, transactions being for small lots for planters' account, and sales are made on orders at 24@25c, and from manufacturers to dealers at from 21@23c for hemp and flax.

BAGS—Are in light demand and prices are unchanged. We quote 2-bu seamless cotton at 3 @ 35c, 2¼-bu at 41½@43c, 3-bu at 50@52½c, burlaps at 15@22c for 2 and 4-bu, gunnies at 20@24c for bales and for resewed.

CEMENT—Is unchanged, and manufacturers are selling at $1 75@2 per bbl. Sales to-day include 1,646 bbls.

COAL—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling Pittsburg coal to their city customers at 17c per bu. It is held at 12c by the barge load.

COTTON YARNS—The market is sluggish and weak. Stocks are ample. We quote the range for Southern and standard brands at 13@14½c for No. 500, 11@12c for No. 600, and 9@10c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 28@30c.

CANDLES—Are in good demand, and prices of star and tallow are well maintained. Sales to-day include 550 boxes 14 and 12-oz at quotations. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Dealers are well supplied with Ohio factory, for which the demand is good, and prices of all descriptions are well maintained. We note sales of 70 boxes Ohio factory at 15@15½c. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb, English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pine-apple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Is in good demand and firm. We continue to quote bolted meal at 65@70c per bush, loose, and kiln-dried at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

COTTON—Advices to-day were not favorable for holders of the staple, the New York and Liverpool markets being weak and depressed. This condition of the staple has the effect to produce caution on the part of buyers, and, as a consequence, transactions are of limited importance. There is a scarcity of strictly middling grades in New York, which has produced a slight advance.

Middling	14
Low middling	13½@13¾
Good ordinary	12½
Ordinary	11

COFFEE—With an active demand for the various grades of Rio coffee, dealers have been able to maintain prices, and under the firmness in the gold premium and the firmness in the New York and Baltimore markets, the tendency is to advanced quotations. We quote:

Fancy	20 @21
Choice Rio	19½@21
Prime Rio	18½@19½
Good Rio	18 @18½
Fair Rio	16 @17½
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate request, and we quote cultivated at $14 and wild at $8 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady, with a good demand for peaches, and sales of halves are made at 10 to 12c for prime bright halves; old stock commands 9c; quarters are steady at 7@8c, and offerings find ready sale. Apples are steady, with a good demand, at 3½@4c.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and command 19@21c per dozen on arrival in lots.

FISH—There is a fair demand for mackerel, and we quote No. 1, medium and large at $23@26 per bbl; other numbers in proportion. No. 1 kits at $2 75@3. White fish are steady and in fair supply at $7 50 to $8 50 for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring are steady at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at $23@39 for quarter and half boxes.

FLAXSEED—Is in good request, and dealers are paying $1 70 per bushel for prime lots.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand, and dealers pay 68@70c for good to prime lots, preference being given to lots in cotton sacks, owing to the difference in weight as compared with linen and tow sacks. Cotton sacks make much the cleanest package, and are universally preferred by buyers.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote oranges at $5 50@6 per box. Lemons at $5 50@6 00 per box. Figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins at $3@3 25 per box; Zante currants at 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—The market opened to-day with a fair local and shipping demand, and sales were made on the basis of Saturday's quotations. Dealers are well supplied and in a position to respond to the wants of buyers for the various grades and brands. Sales to-day include 500 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 25@5 50
Extra family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 50@8 00
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

FURS AND PELTRIES—Are in fair demand, and receipts are liberal. Prices are well maintained. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	35@40c
" Mink "	$1 50@2 25
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	25c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
Deer, " per lb	15@25c
Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and dealers quote good to prime lots at 70@73c per lb.

GRAIN—The condition of the wheat market shows no essential change as compared with last week. The demand is active and offerings meet with ready sale at full quotations. The various grades of red command $1 15@1 25 on arrival, and white wheat $1 20@1 30 per bushel.

CORN—There is a good demand for corn, but transactions in this market are restricted, owing to the high prices at points of production. Ear corn commands 60c per bushel, and shelled at 68@70c per bushel, sacks included. We note sales 500 bu shelled at 68@70c, sacks included.

OATS—The market has shown a good degree of animation for several days, and prices have advanced. We quote at 50c in bulk on arrival, and 55c from store in bulk, and 60@63c per bushel, sacks included.

RYE—Is in fair demand and steady at 85@90c per bushel on arrival, and 95c@$1 per bushel from store.

BARLEY—Is reported in fair request and prices well maintained. We quote: No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 85@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival. No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 85@90c on arrival.

MALT—Is quotably unchanged. We quote fall malt at $1 20@1 25, Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 95c@$1 10. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and [illegible] malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY.—The [illegible] market is only moderately active, and receipts are ample to meet the requirements of the trade. The various qualities of timothy command $17 50 to $19 00 per ton on the wharf, and $20 00@21 00 from store and delivered on cars. We note sales of 252 bales at $20 00 per ton delivered on cars.

HOGS.—Transactions are confined to butchers, and receipts are barely sufficient to meet their wants.

HOPS—Are quiet at 12 to 13c per lb for the various qualities.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair request for the season and prices are unchanged. We quote at 5½@6c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Stocks are ample and prices quotably unchanged for bar iron, and 3⅞@4½c for S. C. and C. C. qualities; coopers' hoop at 5½@6c; sheet at 5½@6½c; nail rod at 9@9½c. Steel ranges from 11c to 25c for American blister, German, and cast steel. Plow slabs range from 6 to 10c for iron and steel, and plow wings at 6½@10c for iron and steel. Horse shoes $5 50@6 00 per dozen, and mule shoes at $6 50@7 00 per doz.

LEATHER—Is steady and quotably unchanged. We quote oak sole at 39c; hemlock sole at 30@33c; skirting 42c; bridle leather per doz at $54@72; upper, per doz, at $42@54.

MOLASSES—There is a good demand for New Orleans molasses, and sales are made in round lots to dealers at —, and in jobbing lots at —. Sirups are steady at 60c@$1 15 per gal. Sorghum is quiet at 45@50c per gal.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is amply supplied with the various qualities of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri manufacture, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Va. extra fig and fancy styles	$1 00 @ $1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @ 1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @ 1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

NAILS—Prices are firm, and the advance recently established is fully maintained. We quote 10d and 40d nails at $4 25@4 50 per keg in round and jobbing lots.

OILS—The market rules steady, with a slight advance in linseed. Coal oil is very firm. We quote:

Linseed oil	95@1 00	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 10@1 15	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	27 @ 29	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	@ 15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request and a shade firmer. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$18 00@19 00
Shorts, per ton, at	21 00@22 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	24 00@31 00

ONIONS—Prices rule steady at $3 25@3 50 per bbl packed.

ONION SETS—Are in good demand, and we quote yellow at $6@6 50 per bushel; white at $7 50 per bushel, and top sets at $2 50@3 per bushel.

PEANUTS—The market is dull, with little demand; good to prime lots are held at 5½@6c per lb.

POULTRY—A good demand has prevailed during the week, and live chickens are selling at $2 50@4 00 per doz, dressed at $4 50@5 per doz. Dressed turkeys command 15@17c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Under a very fair demand on orders the market was reported a shade firmer to-day though no essential change in quotations occurred. At Cincinnati and Chicago the markets are reported quiet but steady, and the New York market for mess pork is also reported quiet; there was, therefore, nothing in the tone of the telegraphic advices from those cities to excite the markets here and the firm maintenance of Saturday's prices was the only perceptible effect. The demand for Southern markets is fully up to expectations, and some of our dealers are doing as much as they anticipated. One provision house received to-day about one hundred and forty letters, nearly all containing orders for the hog product, the largest number of letters by one mail the firm ever received. This indicates very clearly the wants of the South, as also the fact that Louisville stands deservedly high as a place to purchase supplies.

MESS PORK—Is in fair demand and we note sales of 500 bbls at $22 50, and small sales at $23. Rump pork is held at $17@18 per bbl.

BACON—Is in good request and dealers are well supplied. Sales to-day include 50 casks clear-rib sides at 12@12¼c; 25 casks shoulders at 9@9½c; 22 casks clear sides at 12½@12¾c.

BULK MEATS—Are steady and a good demand prevails. We note sales of 94 casks clear rib sides at 11@11¼c; 60 casks shoulders at 8¾@9c; 24 casks clear sides at 11¼@12c. We note sales of 1,150 pieces clear sides on private terms.

HAMS—Are steady, with sales to-day of 25 tcs sugar-cured canvased at 16@16½c.

LARD—Is steady, with sales of 144 kegs at 14@14½c; 15 tierces at 13; 100 tierces head and gut at 12c.

BEEF—Sales include 5 half tierces sweet-pickled beef at $12.

POTATOES—The market rules firm, and prime articles of Peachblows and Russets readily command $3 50@3 75 per bbl packed and in shipping order.

RICE—Is in good request and prices are steady at 8@9c for the various grades.

STARCH—The market is well supplied, and we quote at 5@6c for the various brands.

SOAP—Is in good request and steady. We quote German No. 1 at 7@8c, rosin at 5½@6c.

SALT—Is quotably unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Small barrels	2 10
Small dairy	2 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGAR—A good demand for New Orleans sugars prevails, and jobbers are selling the various grades in bbl and hhd lots at 10@12½c. Sales are made in round lots at 9¾@11c. Demerara sugars are steady at 13@13½c. Hard and soft refined sugars are in good supply and a shade lower. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15 @15¼
A's	14¾@14⅞
B's	14¼@14½
Extra C	14 @14¼
Circle C's	13¾@14
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9¼@10½

SEEDS—Are in good demand, and prices are well maintained. We quote sapling clover at $9 per bu; timothy seed at $6 50 and clover at $7@7 25 per bushel; orchard grass $3 75; clean blue-grass $1 25@1 50; extra $1 75@2; red-top $1 30@1 50; millet $1 50@1 75; Hungarian $1 50@1 75. Buckwheat $1 50; spring wheat $1 50; spring barley $1 50.

SEED POTATOES—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote:

Russets at, per bbl	$3 50
Peach Blows at, per bbl	3 50
Buck Eye at, per bbl	4 00
London Lady at, per bbl	4 00
Early Goodrich at, per bbl	4 50
Early Rose at, per bbl	5 00

SEED OATS—Are in fair demand, and dealers are well supplied. We note sales of 1,000 bushels at 65@75c; white are held at 65@70c, and black at 75c per bushel in jobbing lots from store. Norway oats are held at $1 25, and Surprise oats at $1 10 per bushel.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices rule steady, and dealers are paying 8@8½c for tallow and 6½@7c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand is active at full quotations. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—Is quiet and prices are nominal. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c, and tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—A fair demand for highwines is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote tax-paid at 87@88c per gallon.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts are fully up to the estimates of factors and buyers, and the offerings are correspondingly large. Much of the tobacco coming forward is light and trashy, and for this and all descriptions of common leaf the market rules weaker, and a decline is reported, but for all useful grades prices are well maintained, and the market closed steady. Sales to-day amounted to 238 hhds, and we give the following account of grades and prices:

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 39 hhds: 4 hhds Henderson county new lugs at $4 95 to 5 65; 8 hhds Henderson county new leaf at $6 to 6 50; 8 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $4 75 to 5 75; 7 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $6 to 6 70; 3 hhds Trimble county new leaf at $7 10 to 11; 6 hhds Logan county new leaf at $6 to 7 60; 1 hhd Logan county new lugs at $5 85; 2 hhds Hart county new leaf at $6 20 and 6 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 19 hogsheads: 3 hhds Hart county bright, $24 00, 17 75, 16 50; 3 hhds Hart county light lugs, $5 15, 5 40, 4 65; 2 hhds Christian county lugs, $5 70, 5 90; 2 hhds Christian county low leaf, $8 00, 8 10; 3 hhds Hart county low leaf, $7 50, 7 65, 9 00; 3 hhds Hart county lugs, $5 30, 5 90, 6 10; 1 hhd Barren county leaf, $8 20; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf, $6 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, $5 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 62 hhds: 6 hhds Henderson county leaf at $10, 9, 8, 7 90, 6 80, 6 80; 20 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash from 4 90 to 6 30; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf at 7 60, 7, 6 80, 6 60, 6 40, 6 30; 12 hhds Daviess county lugs and trash from 5 25 to 6; 4 hhds Hart county lugs at 5 65, 5 55, 5 50, 5 45; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at 5; 1 hhd Webster county leaf at 8 10; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and trash at 5 55 and 4 70; 3 hhds Marion county lugs at 5 80, 5 45, 5 30; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at 8, 7, 6 30; 3 hhds McLean county lugs at 6, 5 55, 5 15; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at 5 95.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 65 hhds: 5 hhds Henderson county leaf at $10 75, 10 50, 10 25, 9 50, 8; 5 hhds Henderson county trash and lugs at $5 90, 5 65, 5 05, 4 95, 7 90; 22 hhds Indiana trash and lugs at $6 60, 4 95, 4 55, 4 60, 7 75, 5, 5 10, 4 75, 4 65, 5 05, 5 05, 5 20, 5 05, 4 85, 4 70, 4 65, 4 75, 5 85, 5 80, 5, 4 40; 7 hhds Missouri old leaf at $9, 7, 9, 8, 7 90, 7 10; 7 hhds Daviess county trash at $5 60, 5 50, 5 50, 5 90, 4 80, 4 70, 4 60; 8 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7, 6 20, 5 90, 6 30, 6 40, 6 60, 6 95, 6 10; 8 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $5 70, 5 70, 5 60, 5 20, 5 10, 5 30, 5 20, 5 10; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at 8, 7, 6 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 9 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs, $37 50, 22 50, 8 10, 7 65, 5 85, 6 70, 6 60, 6 80, 6 80; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs, $8 80, 6 80; 5 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs, $7 90, 6 20, 6 90, 6 20, 6; 6 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs, $5 75, 5 15, 6 80, 5 90, 5 70, 5 50; 6 hhds Owen county leaf and lugs, $43 25, 12 50, 10 75, 7 30, 5 30, [illegible]; 2 hhds Spencer county, Indiana, lugs, $5 60, 4 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 13 hhds Daviess county factory trash, $4 90, 4 90, 4 65, 4 95, 4 90, 4 85, 4 90, 5 20, 5 00, 4 90, 5 00, 5 00; 2 hhds Cumberland county low lugs, 5 65, 5 85; 1 hhd Hart county low lugs, 5 85; 2 hhds Hart county low leaf, 7 00, 6 80; 1 hhd Henry county low lug, 5 00; 3 hhds Green county low lug, 5 60, 5 35, 5 75; 1 hhd Larue county low lugs, 4 60.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON-HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1871.

CATTLE—The market opened active at fair prices, with offerings amounting to 236 head, nearly all of which were sold. Most of the offerings were of the medium grades. There were a few good beeves on the market, which were readily taken. We quote fair shippers, that are fat, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, $6@6 50; oxen, that are fat, $4 50@5 00, and choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers, $5 25@5 75; second quality at $4@4 75; common at $3 25@3 75, and tailings at $2 50@3 00 per 100 pounds gross.

COWS—Fresh milkers sell as to quality from $30 to $70.

SHEEP—The market is fair, and all sell about as fast as they arrive. We quote heavy at $5 to $5 50, when they weigh 115 lbs and upward; medium, that weigh from 90 to 100, at $3 50 to $4 per 100 lbs gross. Mixed lots at $2 to $3 per head.

HOGS—The market is fairly supplied, and all sell as fast as they are offered. We quote for the best at $7 25@7 75, and light at $6 25 to $6 75 per 100 lbs gross.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11.20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8.25 A. M.	..No. 13 Livingston Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	..No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
2:30 P. M.	......No. 5 Express...... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11 25 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows;

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

Hon. John Ross, member of the Dominion Senate, died at his residence, near Toronto, a few days ago. Mr. Ross was President of the Grand Trunk railway for ten years, and was a prominent politician, and member of several of the Canadian Governments.

The returns of the English Board of Trade for 1869 show that the aggregate railway capital of that year had increased from $1,120,667,135 to $1,138,940,665, and that the floating debt has been reduced from $554,703,535 to $508,646,990. The reduction of the floating debt has been applied to raising the debenture stock from $126,432,500 to $172,522,850. The total capital had risen from $2,558,404,275 to $2,593,897,806, an increase of $35,493,530. This capital in 1869 earned $213,479,655, at a working expense of 49 per cent., and left an average net profit of $103,900,390, paying the stockholders 4.22 per cent. against 4.08 per cent. in 1868. This increase is due mainly to the business on a few of the great lines. The increase in capital and mileage of the lines, however, greatly exceeds the increase in passengers carried. Thus, in 1869 there were only 305,668,071 passengers carried, against 304,135,334, in 1868, making an increase of 1,531,737. It is stated that if the Metropolitan railway be excluded, there is an actual decrease in passenger traffic. In 1868 the Metropolitan carried 64,512,000 passengers, against 84,893,791 in 1869, making an increase of 2,381,791. It therefore appears that a falling off of 850,054 passengers occurred in the country railroads.

The St. Louis Times says: "The work on the Southern extension of the Iron Mountain road is being pushed forward as fast as the state of the weather will permit. About seventy men are now engaged in track-laying and the finishing part of the work. They are advancing at the rate of a mile per day on an average, although storms of snow and rain have materially hindered their progress recently. About twenty-two miles of grading is completed below Pilot Knob, and ready for the rails, which have been laid for five or six miles. The contracts have been let for over twenty miles in addition. As regards the Cairo and Fulton road, which was recently transferred to Mr. Thos. Allen, president of the Iron Mountain road, a petition was introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday, asking that the title of this road might be confirmed to Mr. Allen and his heirs and assigns by the Assembly. Mr. Allen has advertised for bids for the grubbing and grading necessary on the old line, which was about twelve miles. The rails of the road, which were torn up some time since, are now lying along the road-bed. The first twelve miles, which need little more than reconstruction, will be completed first, after which it is proposed to extend the road fifty miles further west."

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman presented a memorial, asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct a road through the State of Kentucky, permission now being withheld by the adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate. It was ordered printed. The House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations were concurred in. The Committee on Public Lands reported the House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments striking out the provisions allowing assignment of homestead certificate and omitting the section allowing entry of land by agent or attorney. The committee also recommend that the Commissioners of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the act into effect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required. After a protracted discussion the joint resolution prescribing a special oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia, was adopted, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill was introduced to protect loyal, peaceable citizens, and to perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the rebellion; providing for the appointment of a commissioner in each county in Albama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Kentucky, to take cognizance of all Kuklux Klan outrages. A bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati Southern railroad was introduced by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio. Bills were introduced to reduce the duty on imported wool and in relation to a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth. A joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature against further land grants was presented. A motion to take up the joint resolution to prevent obstructions to navigation on the Ohio river was negatived. The rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana, Mo., and over the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., passed. The Senate bill authorizing a water-gauge to be established and observations made on the Mississippi river in relation to the levees, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repudiating the ideas contained in the late message from the President as to the supposed similarity between the political institutions of the Empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived. A bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw was passed. A bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil was referred. Adjourned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FULTON street has the best school house of its size in America.

DETECTIVE D. D. Bates, of the police force of Toledo, Ohio, is in the city.

PETER MATHEWS, living on the old paper-mill road, yesterday cut three of his fingers off with a cutting-box.

JOHN LIGHTON, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was arrested and lodged in station-house No. 4 by policemen Traylor and Westblay.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Seibert, living at New Washington, yesterday, while playing on the ice, fell and struck his chin, cutting his tongue nearly off.

LAST night, at the Masonic Temple, John Gillis pie was arrested by officer Cook, and lodged in jail, for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

THE School Board has thus far collected only about ten per cent. of the tuition fees required by the rules to be paid for pupils whose parents or guardians live outside of the city.

NOBLE BUTLER, the distinguished teacher and author of so many excellent class books, visited the Second Ward school last week, and was much pleased with the readings and other exercises of the classes.

A LARGE crowd assembled on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets yesterday evening, attracted by the falling of a horse, attached to a vehicle, across the track, which, for a short time, impeded the passage of the cars.

MATT. HART, agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Bowling Green, was arrested yesterday by Joe Pulford, deputy city marshal, and lodged in jail upon a bench warrant, charging him with embezzling $1,400.

THE new building erected for a training school on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, is nearly completed, being now ready for the plasterers. It contains fourteen large rooms, and cost the city, including the lot, $36,000.

CONRAD BRUEHL, a printer, was knocked down near the corner of Green and Preston streets, at a late hour on Sunday night, and robbed of a watch valued at $35 and a small amount of money. Mr. Bruehl was considerably injured, and his assailant made his escape.

POLICEMEN O'Brien and Shelley, yesterday, at 3 o'clock, arrested Edward Plunket for cutting and wounding James Fitzpatrick. He was lodged in station-house No. 4, corner of Twelfth and Green streets, but was soon afterward released upon giving bail in the sum of $100.

POLICEMAN CAVE returned to this city yesterday evening in charge of J. R. Thomason and Thomas Lucas, whom he arrested in Nashville for stealing two horses and obtaining goods under false pretenses, in Scott county. The prisoners were confined in jail upon their arrival, but will leave this morning for Georgetown.

THE following delinquents were held in custody at First-street station-house, last night, at 12 o'clock: Simon Driersfus (German) for passing counterfeit money; George Lewis, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Hiram Murphy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Jacob Fritz drunkenness; Kate Mehley, drunkenness; Anna Cheatham, disorderly conduct; George Davis, drunkenness.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

On Friday evening next Mr. George Kennan will lecture upon the subject of the "Caucasus and the Mountaineers of Daghestan." Those who heard his lectures last season need not be told that this distinguished traveler excels all other lecturers in his life-like pictures of remote lands and strange peoples. He wears, when on the platform, the picturesque costume of the tribes that have so long been famous for the beauty of their women and the daring of their warriors. The theme is a fruitful one, and the manner in which he handles it has elicited the encomiums of the press in all the great cities of this country. He lectures here under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Opera House.

The sensational play of "Out of the Streets" was produced last night at the Opera House. The plot was, like most of its kind, decidedly hard to distinguish amid the multitude of side issues, but these latter proved very successful so far as the reception was concerned. The third act was mainly occupied, perhaps entirely, with a panorama of the inside of a newsboy assemblage room. This was the hit of the evening, a crowd of supers, *au gamins*, was introduced—Mr. Oliver Wren made a successful appearance as Pimples, and sang Barnabee's great song, the fair Imogene, Master Willie Hirchfield, well known as a sprightly little fellow about town, sung his song and danced his dance, like the little Trojan that he is. Master Frank Forster, a brother newsboy, had his say, a veritable bear, a hand organ and monkey were introduced, and the curtain fell, to the entire satisfaction of the sensational loving through the audience. The first scene, with its conventional fire, was very effective, and was the best arranged scenic effect that we have seen here this season. Of Miss Morris we might have said more, had she appeared more, but our experience of her through the play is almost entirely confined to the last act, in which she appears to good advantage, and displays some excellent acting. "Out of the Streets" will be continued through the week.

A Singular Case.

A singular trial, which has been pending in the Superior Court of New York, in which the plaintiff, a widow, Elizabeth R. Coffy, sued the Home Life Insurance Company for the payment of a policy of five thousand dollars on the life of her late husband, Benjamin Coffy, of Adair county, this State, has just been decided by a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. The company alleged that the husband, who was a commission merchant in Lebanon, Marion county, had insured his life in a number of companies to the aggregate amount of $40,000, and that a few weeks later, while en route home from New York, he committed suicide on the railroad from Cincinnati to this city, for the express purpose of securing the money to his family: and they refused payment on these grounds. The suicide attracted considerable attention at the time, as no cause for it was known at the time, except that the deceased had been unfortunate in business and believed himself incapable of supporting his family. It was and is supposed that he grew morbidly sensitive upon this point, and having, as he thought, provided liberally for their welfare, concluded, in a lugubrious mood, to take that fatal step which left them without a protector. However foolish and criminal the act of the husband may have been, he certainly displayed a spirit of self-sacrifice seldom evinced by his fellow-mortals; though we would not advise other impecunious and disconsolate husbands to follow his example, as juries are very uncertain now-a-days.

Decorative Art.

It gives us pleasure to notice the progress made by our citizens in the application of the principles of high art to the purposes of the manufacturer and decorator. The stiff, ungainly forms in articles of an ornamental character, and more especially in those of utility, are gradually disappearing; showing not only a growing demand for objects displaying taste in their design, but an artistic power in our workmen to produce them. As a striking example of this we may instance a mirror recently constructed by Messrs. J. V. Escott & Son, intended to be placed against the bulkhead of the ladies' cabin of the new steamboat Katie. It covers a space eight feet wide and twelve feet high. Without an elaborate engraving it would be impossible to convey an adequate conception of the beauty and purity of the ornamentation, or the felicitous manner in which the general arrangement is made to harmonize with the construction of the place the mirror is to occupy. The gilding is excellent—indeed, in this respect the work will compare favorably with the productions of the most eminent European houses. Those of our readers who feel an interest in decorative skill will have an opportunity of inspecting the mirror at the manufacturers' store, 68 west Main street, where it will be on exhibition for a short time.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Something About its Uses and More About its Follies.

A PROSY VIEW OF IT.

This day, the 14th of February, the day of old worth all the trysting days in the year for the interchange of heart messages, of late half abandoned to a sort of licensed in-ulting your friends under the pleasant guise of caricatures—for of course your weakest foible is hit in the absurd affairs—this day is, in short, St. Valentine's day, and this paper comes to you all in a full mail-bag, encumbered with half a thousand or so city letters, country letters, foreign letters, buff envelopes, white envelopes, daintily perfumed envelopes, containing—God save the mark—remembrances from your dear five hundred friends, as you are more or less popular or unpopular. Well, April Fool's Day must have its twin-brother, else the absurdity of the first would bring with it its own welcome decease did it not leave its fell brother to bear the honors of the family in its own fashion and a fashion that warrants the interposition of forty days or more, and the division of the infliction, to enable us to bear it all more equably and with a resigned and patient spirit, commensurate with the necessity entailed. We must have a day of misrule as well as a lord, and there is no use in rebelling against his brief reign or the power of his nod.

Ye who have blushes to blush prepare to blush them all before the day is done, for be assured that you haven't a pet vanity, or a kindly-hugged failing, or a trifling idiosyncrasy of form or face, or of fashion, that will not be made the most of under the unbridled privilege of this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Who was St. Valentine that he should be canonized and should inflict upon us all this clebration of his anniversary? If he was born on the fourteenth of February, in some year certainly of the dark ages, why did not his mother strangle him at his birth, and send his happy little soul on its heavenward flight, unburdened with the weight of ten million of curses that have darkened the light of his natal day since that inauspicious sun arose on his unhappy cradle? If he died upon that day, why could not his good angel have provided for him a record upon the book of fame that should have made him a Simon Stylites, a merry St. Andrew, a chivalrous St. George, a —— anything but the father of a custom that would make the author of any well-regulated family blush for the offspring that he should leave behind him? We do utterly abhor and abominate this St. Valentine, and would blot out and erase forever from the calendar of our good and welcome days of the year this three hundred and sixty-fifth that has no part or parcel in the general good conduct of the other three hundred and sixty-four.

But for all that, there is no intention of forgetting the celebration of the day. Probably one hundred thousand valentines will make the Government of these United States two hundred thousand cents richer with the setting of to-night's sun upon our corporate limits, and if he is a sun that has a proper and commendable sense of his sunship's respectability, he will grow red in the face and blush at the amount of tomfoolery he has looked down upon during the course of his daily visit to this part of the globe. Louisville has exchanged valentines with this morning's post and Louisville, it is to be hoped, is happy under the consciousness of having made an egregious numbskull of itself. New York keeps us company. Boston has a headache after the day's license. Philadelphia gives an extra twist to its straight-laced coat and pulls up its highly orthodox collar. New Orleans hasn't had a word to say of the day, Chicago hasn't had time to attend to it, St. Louis, San Francisco, the whole country full, plead guilty to an observance of the day more or less sly in its display, and the whole of us wake up to-morrow wiser from the necessity of looking wise, and will be guilty of the whole thing over again when the year shall have told its course after another revolution around the central sun.

It will interest us all to know how and where these valentines are manufactured. There are but four large valentine manufactories in this country, two of which are in New York and two in New England. The trade is pretty equally divided between these four, although there are several manufacturers who produce valentines in limited numbers. The four establishments alluded to are those of Fisher & Denison, of Nassau street, New York, McLaughlin, New York, the New England Manufacturing Company, and the Whitney Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass. These firms conjointly turn out annually about $800,000 worth of valentines of various designs and styles, ranging in price from one cent to fifty dollars each. The retailers make about $400,000 profit on their sale, so it will be seen our people annually spend one million dollars in valentines. Messrs. Fisher & Denison manufacture the greater proportion of the high-priced valentines, keeping a number of young girls steadily at work the year round—the only good result of the custom.

We have been sent a valentine, and it's good enough not to have caused this diatribe against the fashion. True, it is supposed to be addressed to a feminine, but then it is of a piece with the anomalous character of them all, and any of our male readers may cut it out and write it over again in a douce, cramped hand, and send it to any sweetheart he may possess.

A VALENTINE—BY VISTA.

The melting languor of your eye
So blends with love's celestial fire,
I tremble, lest its lightnings fly
To pierce my heart with vain desire.

The honeyed fragrance of your lips
I long to taste, but—cold behest!—
He who the ambrosial nectar sips
May never know a mortal's rest.

That curling dimple in your cheek
Fain would I kiss, but must not dare;
I fear the vengeance Love would wreak,
Who, armed and watchful, nestles there.

Ah! yield me, on your panting breast,
One raptured moment's sweet release!
If Love should there disturb my rest,
Your lip shall bid my anguish cease.

CAPTAIN F. C. HENRY.

His Funeral To-day—The Action of the Railroad Officials Yesterday.

The funeral of Captain Fish. C. Henry, the particulars of whose sudden death were given in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Sunday, will take place this afternoon. Rev. T. C. Berry, formerly a confrere of Captain Henry as a conductor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and now an ordained minister in the M. E. Church, will preach the funeral sermon, at the Broadway M. E. church, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The meeting of the railroad officials of the city, held at the General Ticket Office, corner of Third and Main streets, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. Mr. R. E. Murray was called to the chair, and Frank B. Jones chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence we are called to mourn the death of Capt. F. C. Henry, a true friend, a perfect gentleman and co-laborer; and, whereas, we deem it a privilege and duty to bear testimony to his many virtues, and our deep dejection at his loss; therefore

Resolved, That we, his railroad friends and associates, would tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife and children; that we will cherish ever in our hearts his many virtues, and that we will attend his funeral as a body.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect to the deceased, we will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Geo. H. Simpson and Mat. Lowe be appointed as pall bearers from this fraternity, and that Col. Geo. W. Northup act as marshal of the procession at the funeral.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to his family.

All railroad and express men in the city are requested to meet at the General Ticket Office, corner Third and Main, to-day at 10 o'clock, a. m., to attend the funeral of Capt. F. C. Henry.

R. E. MURRAY, Chm'n.
FRANK B. JONES, Sec'y.

A Louisville Man Wounded by the Explosion.

In the list of persons wounded by the explosion of the steamer Judge Wheeler, above Vicksburg, occurs the name "C. W. Pope, of Little Rock." This is supposed to refer to Charles W. Pope, a native of this city, and brother of John D. Pope, formerly City Auditor and now a member of the School Board. Mr. C. W. Pope has been living at Shreveport, La., since last September, acting as clerk in the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. A recent letter from him announced his intention of starting by the 3d inst. on a trip to Little Rock, and hence the supposition above alluded to.

The Schools.

The average daily attendance of pupils in the public schools during the scholastic year of 1869-70 was 9,705, and the number remaining, in June last, was 9,089. There has been a considerable increase this year, the number remaining at the end of January amounting to 10,511. Of these 5,000 study German, and 370 belong to the High Schools. There are 268 teachers employed, twenty-five of whom are engaged in teaching German. These figures do not include the nine teachers and 646 pupils in the three colored schools managed by the Board. All the school-houses in the city, with one or two exceptions, are crowded.

A Row.

A row occurred last night in front of Pat Ryan's bar room on Water street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in which Annie Higgins was severely injured. Annie's statement is that she, in company with two other girls, went to Ryan's establishment to attend a ball which was in progress, when her company was objected to, and she was ejected from the room; that she objected to this summary proceeding with the remark that she was as good as any of them, when she was assaulted and beaten. No arrests were made.

K. of P.

CENTRAL HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1871.

At a called meeting of the members of the K. of P. who visited Cincinnati on the 8th and 9th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered Colonel C. C. Alfriend and the officers of the Short-line railroad for the kind and gentlemanly treatment extended to us on our late trip.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby extended to the gallant Knights of Covington and Newport for the kind and brotherly style in which they received and escorted us to the hotel in Cincinnati.

Resolved, That our heart-felt thanks are due and are hereby extended to the True and Faithful Knights of Cincinnati for the excellence of our reception, for the sumptuous banquet prepared and for the many courtesies during our stay.

By order of the committee.

W. A. BORDEN, Chairman.
B. OSCAR DOYLE, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Charles Gray and Thomas Thompson, drunkenness, fined $5 each; Richard Ahern, same, discharged; Charles Dryer and James Tool, same, dismissed at defendants' cost.

Henry Smith and William Edwards, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, discharged; Dennis Crawley, same, fined $5.

Henry Smith, assault on Kate French with intent to commit a rape; fined $20.

Joshua Harris, stealing a silver ring worth less than $4, the property of Frederika Gumpert; fined $20.

Jacob Hoffman, stealing $30 from E. M. Pirtle; continued till Wednesday; defendant stands on bond.

Moses Wright, stealing property worth more than $4 from Jacob Butner, and stealing $2 50 and a silver watch from George Meyers; examination waived in both cases and defendant held to answer each charge in $150 bond.

Jos. Gibbs alias Fox, shooting Thos. Gunnel with intent to kill; continued till Saturday; defendant required to give $1,000 bond.

William Bushman, assault and battery on H. A. McCumber with intent to kill; heard and defendant held in $1,000 bond.

Mat Cusick, running street car over Fisher C. Henry; continued till Thursday; defendant stands on bond.

Pat Ridge, abuse of family; continued till Thursday; defendant stands on bond.

Henry Puff, disorderly conduct; discharged. Catherine Ford, same; fined $5. Catherine Burk, same; sent to St. Xavier's Institute. Edward Ford, same; sent to House of Refuge.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Abbott vs. Cropper et al.; affidavits filed.

Detemele vs. Graff; motion to file amended answer, to which plaintiff objects.

Schurmann vs. Willard; demurrer to answer sustained; defendant excepts, and one week given him to file answer desired.

C. Kriffensburger and wife vs. W. Wensel and wife; slander suit; jury trial, and verdict for defendants.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Mollie Prentice, manslaughter; motion for new trial overruled, and prisoner sentenced to be confined in the State prison for ten years. Appeal prayed, and time until the 1st day of April term given in which bill of exceptions may be filed.

Same vs. Conway Oldham, maliciously wounding Geo. Ridge; jury trial; verdict of guilty of misdemeanor, and fined $100, which was replevined by defendant.

The following indictments were returned by the grand jury:

Commonwealth vs. Lizzie Wilson; murder.
Same vs. Harry Scott; larceny.
Same vs. Albert Dain; larceny.
Same vs. Moses Wright; larceny.
Same vs. J. R. Thomason; forgery.

The grand jury dismissed the charge of stealing money and watch from George Meyers, which was pending against Moses Wright.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Raleigh Kendall probated and ordered to record.

Edward Kendall qualified as executor of Raleigh Kendall, deceased.

Alex. Fulton, qualified as administrator of Wm. Fulton, deceased.

Hayden T. Curd qualified as guardian of Chas. P. and Jas. P. Curd.

The following rules were continued:

Commonwealth by, &c., vs Chas. Obst, two weeks.
Same vs. John H. McCarthy, one week.
Same vs. S. S. Kennedy, &c., one week.

The following tax credits were allowed for 1870:

Henry Rehm, State tax on $600, Eastern district city.

John C. Coldemeier's estate, State tax on $5,400, Eastern district city.

Ordered that the Fifth Justices' district of the city of Louisville be established, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, to have two Justices and one Constable; and also an order establishing a separate Justices' district for Spring Garden precinct, to have two Justices and one Constable; and also establishing the remaining portion of the district, of which Spring Garden was a part, as a separate Justices' district, to have two Justices and one Constable; the elections to be held at the general Magistrate and Constable election, on the first Saturday in May next.

An inventory of the estate of Elizabeth Treking was filed and ordered to be recorded.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over:

John Schulten, executor of John C. Kraus, deceased.

G. T. Wilson, executor of John B. Heafer, deceased.

Caroline Welker, administratrix of Christian Welker.

Elizabeth Walter, guardian of Alpha Walter.

George Below, guardian of Jacob and Sallie Zoffinger.

Henry Knabeshuh, guardian of John Koch.

The following settled accounts were approved:

A. J. Conn, executor of Michael Shrote.

George Nicholas, &c., executor of S. S. Nicholas.

Same, trustee of M. N. Barrett.

R. Leffet, guardian of Anna Hueglin.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 14.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Andrew Jackson and Nella Joshua.

Naomi Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., of Jeffersonville, will visit Ruth Lodge, No. 1, of this city, to-night.

Kate Fisher, aged forty years, for eight years an inmate of the County Asylum, died of consumption at that place on Sunday night.

The social of Centenary Church meets this evening at the residence of James Draper, on Upper Fifth street, between Main and Market.

Some drunken man leaned up against the large show-window of Beggs & Lyndall on Saturday night and fell through, injuring the glass a great deal more than himself.

The township and city assessors continue to keep their office open night and day for the accommodation of their constituents. The time for returning schedules has almost expired.

Jane Lockley, or Johnson, the woman who was shot on Sunday morning by her former husband, was divorced two years ago, notwithstanding the statement of the divorced husband to the contrary.

Rev. John Scammerhorn, pastor of the Methodist church at Greenville, is having a great revival of religion in his church. There have been many accessions to the membership during the progress of the meeting.

The venerable and well-known Justice Jared Jocelyn is confined to his room from erysipelas in the head superinduced by injuries recently sustained from being struck by a falling brick from the ruins of Manin's mill.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Margaret J. Hoagland to Jonathan D. Bates, lot 8, Earl's plat 42, Illinois grant, $300; Sarah Ann Bell to Jacob Schwartz, lot 35, Upper First street, Mt. Lrom plat, $600.

The Chief of Police requests us to state that the members of the police force are expected to repair to their respective beats immediately after the calling of the roll, and it is not expected they will loiter around the station-house or engine-houses.

The merchants are subscribing liberally to the new ship-yard enterprise, but not near so much so as many mechanics of limited means. The way matters are moving now seems to indicate that the effort to revive ship-building business in New Albany will be successful.

The decision given by Judge Bruce, of Louisville, in relation to the rights of those Indiana wagoners and expressmen who have occasion to do business in Louisville gives great satisfaction to that class in New Albany. Judge Willet Bullitt, of this city, was counsel for the defendants.

James Locklayer was brought before Mayor Hart yesterday on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill Mary J. Johnson. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent back to jail and placed in custody of the sheriff, "to remain until discharged by law." There was no amount of bail fixed by the court.

Daniel Seabrook, aged seventy-nine years, one of the pioneers of New Albany, will have a family reunion at his residence, Lower Main street, to-day—his seventy-ninth birth day. Mr. Seabrook came to New Albany in August, 1814, and will consequently be a resident of this place fifty-seven years next August.

Alfred Shindler, when returning to his residence on the Charlestown road, near the fair grounds, about 12 o'clock Tuesday night, was met by three men armed with revolvers who made the usual highwayman's demand: "Your money, or your life." Mr. Shindler was not disposed to surrender either but shouted loudly for help, at which the rascals became alarmed and fled. They are supposed to belong to a gang of highwaymen who have infested the highways in this vicinity for several months, and so far with impunity. It is to be hoped the rascals may be brought to justice and the proper punishment meted out to them.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 14.

The wife of Mitchell Funk was buried at Charlestown on Sunday.

Henry Pfeister will build a large house at the corner of Ohio avenue and Market street, on the same site now occupied by his saloon.

Louis Hardstein was yesterday admitted to the State prison South for a term of one year, having been convicted of stealing brass from the J., M. and I railroad.

The Clark Criminal Court stands adjourned until Friday next, when Joseph Bowers, Oliver Copple and Stephen Giltner will have their trial for grand larceny.

John R. Shadburn found a bunch of keys yesterday, which the owner can have by applying at his residence, at the corner of Missouri avenue and Sixth street.

The fellow who sold the patent right for Clark county, to Thomas Carter, to make and sell the new burning oil, had no patent at all, and is under arrest in Kentucky.

Lydia Evans and Jonas Johnson were taken to Charleston yesterday by Marshal Baxter and placed in the county jail there to await the pleasure of a jury of their peers.

The Daughters of Rebekah and their brother Odd Fellows of this city, will leave in the 6 p. m. New Albany train to-day to have a social reunion with Ruth Rebekah Lodge in New Albany.

Mrs. Sarah Bowman, whose death we mentioned in yesterday's issue, will be buried today. The funeral services, by Rev. John G. Chaffee, will take place from the Wall Street M. E. church at 10 a. m.

D. S. Barmore is building one of those old-time, flat-bottomed, shallow-hulled steamboats, for the Upper Missouri river trade. The boat is quite large, and is made to carry a great deal of freight and draw but little water.

Residents of Jeffersonville desiring to hear the famous blind preacher, Milburn, before he leaves this section of the country, can have this opportunity by visiting the Opera House in New Albany on Thursday night of this week.

Andy Stone, formerly the Charlestown 'bus driver, and Stephen Varble have been indicted by the grand jury for being accessories to the abduction of certain important witnesses in the case against Bowers, Copple and Giltner. Yesterday morning they surrendered themselves, and gave bonds for their appearance before the Criminal Court next Friday.

The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the power of towns in requiring liquor licenses, or forbidding the sale of liquor, was not made in the Martin Dutchman case of Charlestown, but in a similar case which occurred in the town of Martinsville, Ind. The Dutchman case has not yet been taken to the Supreme Court, but will go up on the 21st of this month. The trustees of Charlestown refused to grant license to Dutchman on the grounds, first, for keeping a disorderly house, and, secondly, because the house in which the saloon was kept was an improper place. A jury in Judge Jewett's court sustained the action of the trustees. The attorneys for the defense now claim that this late decision virtually decides the Dutchman case in favor of the defendant, as it deprives the town trustees of granting or forbidding the sale of liquor in the town.

CITY BUSINESS.

Beargrass Porkhouse at Auction.

Messrs. Duncan, Floyd & Co. advertise that they will sell at public auction, without reserve, on Monday, April 3d, their Beargrass porkhouse, beyond question the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The attention of packers and others here and abroad is directed to the advertisement in another column.

CITY FEATURES.

The Universal Exposition

has one hundred dozen green and blue kid gloves, at one dollar a pair; corsets, fifty, seventy-five and one dollar; towels, napkins and table linens, extra low. The best paper collars for gents at ten cents a box. Send for the mammoth catalogue.

Louisville Daily Ledger.

The Louisville Daily Ledger will be issued on Thursday, February 16th, and every day thereafter. Advertisers will please hand in their favors on or before Wednesday, the 15th inst. Office, 54 West Main, between Second and Third.

Infants.

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that, after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

☞ Persons listing their property with us for sale before the 20th inst. can have the same advertised in our Real Estate Circular free of charge. Buckel & Shaffer, 266 West Market street.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

NAPOLEON.

Did the Emperor Know How It would be Himself?

M'MAHON'S FOREBODINGS.

[Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Napoleon knew—at any rate, he had a very confident expectation—that he would never see Paris again. He had been urged into war by the Court, who constantly frightened him with the bugbear of the growth of the Republican party, which had shown itself so formidable at the time of the plebiscite. He had been urged, on the other hand, by the people of Paris, from whom, after King William had repeated to Benedetti at Ems the celebrated word of Cambronne, the preservation of the Empire could be bought only at the price of yielding to their cries of "a Berlin!" That Napoleon was quite prepared for a disaster is obvious not only from what he was told, but from the preparations and the arrangements he made. From the mouths of those who saw him every day, I heard that in the month of July he caressed his son more than he had done in the whole of the child's life. He is believed to have taken him to the army of the Rhine from a dread of being separated from him in any great disaster. It was only when the command was no longer in the Emperor's hands that he gave up (so his friends declared) the idea of carrying the child with himself under actual fire.

This is not the only proof, however, of the Emperor's opinions as to the results of the campaign he was then entering upon. When the Tuilleries had been invaded after the proclamation of the Republic, the absence of many things known to have been there formerly showed what measures had been taken. The so-called jewels of the Crown had all been deposited in Bank of France, but not a single piece of jewelry belonging personally to the Empress was to be seen. The Empress was supposed to have taken all away, but then the silver plate had also disappeared. The magnificent gold and silver table services presented to the Emperor by the Sultan, the Czar Alexander, and the Viceroy of Egypt were all gone. The splendid cradle of the Prince Imperial, presented by the town of Lyons, was also not to be found. The magnificent collections of treasures of art which Napoleon had accumulated at the palaces of St. Cloud and Compeigne were also no longer to be seen. All these had been removed long ago. From the very day when war had been declared the railway stations of the Nord, of Strasbourg and of Orleans (for Spain) were crammed with gigantic boxes bearing to various destinations the "personal" property of the imperial family, and one cannot help asking oneself how it is that nothing of this has found its way to public notice.

When Marshal MacMahon arrived at Marseilles from Africa, he declared to his wife that he considered France as utterly lost, and that he took the command of his corps with the heavy heart of a soldier who knew that his future was ruined. Those who knew of this conversation accused MacMahon of "antiquity." When he arrived at Paris he was closeted for hours with the Emperor, and frankly told him his opinion. The accusations became still stronger, and the postponement of Napoleon's departure for twelve days—the consequence of this conversation—was attributed solely to the Emperor's illness. The Empress herself did not apparently share the Emperor's ideas. At the farewell dinner at St. Cloud, she arranged with the *chef de musique* of the Grenadiers de la Garde to play the "Marseillaise," as an agreeable surprise to the Emperor; and it was only when she saw the Emperor turning quite pale that she stopped the music and burst into tears. At that moment she seems to have recognized the truth. She gave up the idea of insisting upon the Emperor's starting in parade through Paris, and took him herself to the railway station of the Palace of St. Cloud.

DYING BY INCHES.

A Man Buried in a Well—The Water Slowly Rises and Drowns Him.

[From the London (Canada) Free Press.]

An accident of a horrible nature occurred on the farm of Mr. Houston, near the village of Wyton, on Saturday afternoon last, resulting in the death by drowning of an aged well-digger named William Robins, of this city. The well on the premises became foul, and several parties were applied to to cleanse it, but each one, on examination, refused, as, from the construction of the well, the process did not appear safe. It was an old-fashioned well, thirty feet deep, and walled up with loose bowlders. Robins undertook the job without fear, as he had been a well-digger of some thirty years' experience, and expressed no fears for his safety. The water was pumped out, and he descended. About midway was a piece of pump-log running across the well, and blocking up the way. This he found it necessary to remove. But no sooner had the tackle been applied, and the wood started, than the stones and earth caved in on all sides, burying him beneath them. The block in some measure checked the descent, or else the unfortunate man must have been crushed to death immediately.

But he was only spared to meet a more terrible death by slow drowning. Part of the debris formed a partial arch over him—the rest wedged him in tight below. Those above were almost paralyzed by the sight before them; and, for some time, thinking poor Robins beyond all hope of recovery, did nothing to extricate him. At last his voice was heard, as it were, afar off, feebly calling to those above to clear away the stones and let him out. This reassured the men, and one and all set to work with a will in the best manner that suggested itself; a men went down, and, by means of a tub, lowered and raised by a windlass, a large quantity of these stones and earth was passed up. As fast as they worked, however, the earth kept falling in. All this while the voice of Robins was heard at intervals—now imploring deliverance, in affecting terms, now making incoherent ejaculations, and again invoking mercy.

"The water is rising; it's now up to my knees; but work away boys and you'll save me yet;" came from away down in the bowels of the earth in a faint tone, but yet distinct enough to be understood.

Then the voice broke into sobs of despair. Each time it was heard the men in the well and at the windlass put on fresh energy, and worked till great beads of sweat rolled off their brows; the crowd continually increased, until at last there was a very large excited assemblage on the spot.

"It rises very fast; O let me out of this!"

The thought that the man, besides the agony he must have endured from the pressure upon his body, was slowly drowning, lent fresh vigor to the work of deliverance, but the exhumation was extremely slow from the sandy nature of the soil, which fell in almost as rapidly as it was taken out. Thus the work went on for three hours, and at last the unfortunate man was reached. But he was dead. The water had gradually risen, and, unable to move, so firmly was he jammed in, he at last succumbed—actually drowned by drops! How frightful must have been his last agonies! Coroner Moore was communicated with with the view of holding an inquest, but, upon hearing all the circumstances, he did not deem it necessary to do so.

☞ Miss Rosa Auerbach, a niece of the great German author, Berthold Auerbach, was recently married in Davenport, Iowa, to Isaac Rothschild, of that city. The wedding was a very brilliant one, the presents being numerous and costly.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy and raw, with occasional snow squalls. Monongahela four feet four inches and falling. Departed—Argosy.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—River 14 feet. Business very dull. Arrived—Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburg.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy and cold, with strong indications of snow. The river has fallen 20 inches. Mercury 26 to 34. Port list—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans to Louisville, at 7 a. m.; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans, at 8 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Tarascon, to Louisville, at 10 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, from Cairo, at 2 p. m.; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return, at 3 p. m.; Bermuda, from Cincinnati, at 4 p. m.; Bowling Green, to Bowling Green; Quickstep, to Cairo. The Dick Fulton passed down at noon. The Mitchell discharged 300 bales cotton, 40 hhds sugar and other freight. The Houston added largely here. The packets had elegant trips.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.—River rising, with 6½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold, with a slight fall of snow. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 13.—Talisman, Nashville packet, 9 p. m.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 10; Champion, Memphis to Cincinnati, 1 a. m.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 5; Carrie V. Kountz, Louisville to St. Louis, 5; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 6; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 9; James Gilmore, St. Louis to Cairo, 11; W. B. Brown, Louisville to St. Louis, 11; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 1 p. m.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3; Bob Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 3; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5. Henry Ames reported badly aground below Hickman. The river has fallen twelve inches. Cloudy; mercury 28.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Arrived—Sallie, Arkansas river; James Gilmore, Cairo; Ida Stockdale. Departed—James Gilmore, Ohio river. River falling rapidly. Weather cloudy and warmer. Considerable ice running.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy and cold. River fell 10 inches. Port list—up, late last night—Great Republic, City of Cairo, Dexter, Glencoe; to-day, Belle of Memphis. Down, last night—Potomac, H. M. Shreve; to-day, Virginia, Mary Boyd, Olive Branch and Edinburgh.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 12.—Up—Continental, Liberty No. 4 and barges, Nick Longworth and Marble City. Down—Richmond. River rising. Cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Arrived—McDonald and barges, Imperial and barges, H. C. Yager. Departed—James Howard, Atlantic and barges, and McDonald.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the market is dull and unchanged; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 25@6 60; common to good extra $6 70@7; good to choice $7@7 35; white Western extra $7 [illegible]@7 85; extra Ohio $6 85@7 60; St. Louis $7 00@8 75. Rye flour $4 75@6 25. Whisky is steady with a moderate demand at 93c. Wheat, market is dull and prices are nominal; receipts 19,000 bushels; new spring $1 53½@1 57; red amber $1 58@1 61; white Michigan $1 72. Corn is scarce and firm; receipts 22,000 bushels; mixed Western 85@85½c; yellow 85@86c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced; Western and Ohio 65@69c. Rye, barley and barley malt are unchanged. Hay $1 20@1 30 for shipping and $1 33@1 40 for retail lots. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13¼@16½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9⅜@9¾c. Molasses, New Orleans 58@65c. Rice 7⅛@8½c. Petroleum, crude 15c and refined 25½c. Total stock of grain in warehouses: wheat, 1,900,000 bushels; corn, 811,000 bushels; oats 1,410,000 bushels; rye, 148,000 bushels; barley, 468,000 bushels; malt, 715,000 bushels; peas, 6,000 bushels. Mess pork, new $22 87½; old $22@22 25; prime $19 50@20; prime mess, new, $22 50@23; seller March $23; seller 6 months $22 75. Beef is steady; mess $10@15; extra mess $15@17 50. Beef hams $[illegible]@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $30@32. Cut meats are firm; hams 14@15c; shoulders 9@10c. Middles are firmer; Cumberland 11¼c; Western long clear 11½c; short clear 12½c. Lard is active; prime steam 12⅞@13⅛c; kettle rendered 13¼c; seller March 13⅛c. Butter is steady with a moderate demand at 15@25c for Western and 22@40c for State. Cheese is dull and unchanged at 12@16.

Latest—6 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices unchanged. Wheat, red amber $1 59@1 60. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28 50. Lard 13¼@13⅛c. Eggs steady with a moderate demand: fresh 25@29c and limed 15@24c. Other articles unchanged.

DRY GOODS—Owing to the high rates of freights still ruling to the distant interior points, buyers are timid and the market continues extremely languid for all classes of goods, and the sales are confined to the most pressing wants, and prices, meanwhile, rule steady. We quote Cabot A brown sheetings at 11⅞c; Continental 14½c; D 14½c; Dwight X 9c; Z 11c; Y and W 10c; Indian Orchard C 11c; W 10c; L 9½c; Lyman E 12½c; Pepperell 7-4 sheetings 22½c; 8-4 —; 9-4 27½c; 10-4 32½c; 11-4 37½c; 58-inch 32½c; 10-4 47½c; 11-4 52½c, and 12½@13½c for the best brown drills.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; middling 14⅛@14¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; red $1 33@1 35. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; ear 56@57c. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $1 00@1 05. Oats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 51@52c. Barley, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries are unchanged. Oils are unchanged. Eggs, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 21@22c. Butter, the demand is good at full prices. Cheese, the demand is good at full prices. Cloverseed is dull and prices drooping; on arrival $11; in store $11 25. Mess pork is quiet and weak; $22 50 asked. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; steam 12¾c and kettle rendered 12⅞c; only jobbing sales. Bulk meats are dull and market unsettled; holders are asking 8⅛c, 10⅞c and 11¼c; buyers are offering ⅛c less, and not much demand at rates. Bacon is quiet and weak at 9⅞, 11½c and 12⅛c; no sales. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 87c. Gold 111⅜. Exchange at par. Money market is easy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is dull and prices have declined 1@1½c, closing quiet at $1 23 cash and $1 24¼ for seller March; this afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Corn, No 2, the market is quiet at 51c cash and 51½c for seller March; this afternoon the market was dull. Oats, No 2, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ¼@½c, closing firm at 48@48½c. Rye, No 2, the market is firmer at 89c. Barley, the market is firm at 82c. Highwines are firm at 86½c. Provisions are firmer: mess pork $22 50@22 62½ cash; $22 75@22 87½ for seller March; $23 25 for seller April. Lard, 12⅛@12¼c cash. Green shoulders 7¾@8c; dry-salted do 8@8¼c. Hogs, dressed, the market is 5@10c higher, closing at $8 80@8 85; live are active and prices are firm and 10@15c higher at $7@7 95. Cattle, the market is dull at $4 45@6 87½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 bbls of flour, 27,000 bushels of wheat, 55,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 4,000 bushels barley, 22,000 head hogs. Shipments, 4,000 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, oats none, 700 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 14c. Flour, the market is active for low grades, which are scarce and held higher; superfine winter $5 50@5 60; extra winter $5 75; double extra winter $6. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 red fall $1 45@1 46; No 3 $1 35@1 36. Corn, white is in demand and prices are higher at 52@53c in warehouse; mixed on the track, across the river, 46½@47c. Oats, the market is better; 49@52c in bulk and 56@60c sacked. Barley, the market is firm; No 1 spring $1 05. Rye, the market is firm at $1@1 03. Whisky, there is nothing doing. Provisions are firm, but only jobbing and order sales, mess pork $23@23 25. Bulk meats, shoulders 8⅛@8¼c; clear rib 11c; clear sides 11¼c. Bacon, shoulders 10c; clear rib 12c; clear sides 12¼c; hams, sugar-cured, canvased 16½c. Lard is firm at 12½c for kettle rendered. Hogs, prices range at $7 25@8. Cattle are in fair demand at $2 75@6 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,700 barrels of flour, 20,300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels corn, 600 bushels oats, 635 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts for the past day 2,896 bales; shipments 4,465 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 75@8 75. Corn is scarce and firm at 73c. Oats, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales at 67@70c. Hay is firm at $21@24. Bran is active at $26 50. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork dull and prices nominal at $23 50@24. Bacon, shoulders are nominal; sides are quiet at 11⅛@13c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm at 8⅛c, 9c, 10⅛c and 12c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13—Flour is scarce and firm; superfine $6 25; double extra $6 75; triple extra $7@7 25. Corn 72@75c. Oats, 68c for Galena. Bran $1 15. Hay $24@25. Mess pork $23 75@24. Bacon shoulders 10⅛c; clear rib 12⅛c; clear sides 12½c; hams, sugar cured 17c. Lard 12¼@13c for tierce and 14c for keg. Sugar, prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses, prime 50@52c. Whisky 90c@$1. Coffee, prime 15⅛@15½c. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 121½; sight drafts on New York ⅛ discount. Gold 111⅝.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and weak; on the spot 10½c; seller February 11½c; seller till July 11@11¼c; buyer 12c. Refined, the market is quiet and weak; sales of 2,000 bbls, seller February, at 24½c; afterwards seller February was quoted at 24½c; seller March 24½c; seller April 25c; seller May 25½c; buyer first 6 months 26½c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Flour is scarce and firm. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 65. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; yellow 80@81c. Rye 90c@$1 00. Oats 60c. Mess pork $23@23 50. Bacon, sides 12c, clear rib sides 12¼c; shoulders 10½c; hams, sugar-cured 17½c. Lard 13½c. Whisky 93@94c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Western family $6 75@7 25; Ohio and Indiana $7@7 75. Wheat, the market is dull; Indiana red $1 57@1 60. Rye $1. Corn, yellow 78@79c; mixed Western 76@77c. Oats 59@60c. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum, crude 15c and refined 25c. Whisky 94c.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11½c; clear rib 11¼c; shoulders 8⅛c. Lard 13c. Bacon, clear sides 12½c; shoulders 10c; hams 14c; sugar-cured hams 16½c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Wheat $1@1 10. Flour $4 75@7 50.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The recent snow storm did not keep stock back, for 3,800 head of cattle arrived to-day, completing 8,930 head for the week. There were 107 cars at One Hundredth street, 64 cars at Weehawken and 53 cars at Communipaw. Trade was somewhat active and prices are just a shade stronger, all selling at 10@16c, with a few exceptions, mostly at 13@14½c, averaging 13⅛c. Cattle are in few hands and mostly from Illinois; there were very few Texans, and 450 head from New York. One shipper, Morris of Chicago, had 1,800 cattle for the week; one of the best droves to-day, viz: 44 head Ohio grades, 9 cwt, sold at 15@16c; 100 head Illinois, 6½ cwt, at 13@14c; a car of 6 cwt Michigan, at 12½c. Total number of sheep 24,200 head, with 7,860 head to-day; the market is steady and prices are unchanged; the sales were mostly at 5@6½c; one very poor lot of Illinois, 65 lbs, selling at 4c; a car of 70 lbs at 5c; a car 97 lbs Indiana at 6c; a car of 118 lbs Canada at 7½c. Hogs, receipts for the week 13,900 head of live and 8,300 dressed; for to-day 34 cars of live and 21 cars of dead; the market is steady; Western dressed 9⅛@10c; city 10⅛c for heavy to 11c for 130 lbs pigs; 2 cars Ohio live, 136 lbs, sold at 8⅛c; a car of 147 lbs at 8⅛c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is active: middling 14⅛@14⅜c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14⅜c.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is irregular; middling 14c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary 12⅛c.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seeds.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main st., bet. 5th & 6th.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7 Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, cor. 6th & Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

China, Glass, Queensw'r, House Furnish'ng
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.

Corsets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 4th, bet. Main & River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 & 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain & Gen'l Commis'n Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near 4th.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above 3d.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th, bet. Main & riv

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 W Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAURMAN & CO. 289 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner 3d.

Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 81 3d, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 64 4th, opposite National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 118 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. BAYS, 166 4th st.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 4th, bet Main & Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 159 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 99 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE Mutual Insurance Co.,

Chartered and Organized in 1839.

CAPITAL - - - $485,208

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed,
Wm C Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. S. Semple,
James Bridgeford, William Platt.

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.
SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years. On issue of the policy the party insuring gives his note for the aggregate premium for six years, and pays in cash only 10 per cent. of said note, and no further payment beyond the above-mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the company meets with losses which it has not sufficient cash on hand to pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The company has made but two calls within the 14 years passed, one call of 10, and the other 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following facts in reference to this company: In 1839 it was organized with a capital of less than 20,000 dollars. At the end of the first year's business, December, 1840, this was reported to the State Legislature at 20,215 dollars. To the present time the assets of the company have increased to 485,208 dollars. The increase has therefore been, in about 31 years, more than 20 times the original capital. During which time the company has paid losses to the amount of 221,140 dollars.

The average annual cost of insurance for the last 5 years is 25 per cent. less than the most liberal offices and over 60 per cent. less than stock offices generally.

By referring to the names of the President and Directory it will be seen that it is composed of gentlemen well known to the citizens of Louisville, as representing members of some of the oldest mercantile houses in this city, also large property owners, who have been largely interested in insurance in this company since its organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find it to their interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 Fifth, over the Franklin Bank. ja13 eod3m in 6u

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

MY patrons and the public in general are hereby respectfully informed that on the 25th inst. I recommenced the manufacture of Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture, as heretofore, under the firm of John Simm & Co., 305 Main street between Eighth and Ninth, where all orders will be promptly attended to.

CARL BUTGENBACH.

Referring to the above, I beg to state that I have sold my entire business to said firm, and can be found there at all times.

ja28 d&deod19 WM HALLADY.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Dickel & Hooge, carrying on the Jewelry business on Main, between Second and Third, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis Hooge has assumed all the liabilities of the late firm, and will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand.

GEO. DICKEL,
LEWIS HOOGE.

Louisville, Jan. 16, 1871. ja18 dim

EDUCATIONAL.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY

1,334 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. GERTRUDE J. CARY, Principal. The Thirty-fourth Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1. Classes re-formed in January. Circulars sent on application. fe11 d12

COLUMBIA ATHENÆUM, TENN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Some of the advantages we offer are: Elegant grounds (23 acres); healthy location; capacious buildings, expressly for school purposes; $10,000 apparatus; well-selected library of 11,000 volumes; large sleeping-rooms, with fire in each; abundantly supplied table; full and efficient faculty; 36 years' experience; course of instruction thorough and complete; prices reduced. Number of matriculates 7,485, and 714 graduates. No sectarianism. Session opens Monday, Sept. 4. Catalogues free.

ja28 deodim&w4 WM. A. SMITH, A. M., Secy.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE BY THE

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A LIMITED number only of these bonds are now offered at 85 and accrued interest. They have about 29 years to run. Coupons for interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The property mortgaged cost nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes the bonds at the present price a very desirable investment, both as regards security and income.

ja12 tha&tu26 J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature.

Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON is a candidate for the Legislature, for Anderson county. fe9 deod6w*

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

Register of Land Office.

C. C. HOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office.
de27 deod&weowtMay1

SPECKMANN & DIX
70
FOURTH ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Builders'
AND
RAILROAD
HARDWARE
CUTLERY,
AND
Patent Locks.
RAILROAD
70
FOURTH ST.
HARDWARE.

Martin's Deep Tiller and Slicing Subsoiler,

PATENTED OCT. 11, 1870..............PRICE, $6.

OHIO FALLS WAGONS,

Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141,
ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

SOUR-MASH WHISKY.

S. S. CLARKE,

WHOLESALE Liquor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 49 West Main st., near Second, where he invites his old patrons and the public generally to call and examine his stock of fine Sour-mash Copper Whisky, Apple and Peach Brandy, of the most approved and favorite Kentucky brands.

Orders for goods and consignments in his line solicited. Storage furnished and liberal cash advances made on consignments. ja21 eod3m

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 d3m

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS & SHOES,
THE BEST
IN THE MARKET,

For sale by all Dealers. ja25 d1m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
300 ozs Morphine;
25 lbs Hydrate Chloral;
100 lbs Calomel;
100 lbs Chloroform;
25 ozs Iodoform;
200 lbs Iodide Potash;
200 lbs Bromide Potash.

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
ja30 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 273 Main st.

Drugs.

200 LBS Gum Opium;
100 lbs Powd'd Ipecac;
5 bbls Camphor;
100 lbs Best E. I. Rhubarb;
500 lbs Prime Assafœtida.

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
ja30 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 273 Main st.

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no18 deod3m

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

GEO. KENNAN,

The celebrated Traveler and Lecturer,

At Weisiger Hall,

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB 17.

Subject—"The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."

A number of very interesting curiosities from Caucasus will be used to illustrate the lecture.

Admission 50c. School tickets 25c, admitting all connected with the schools of the city and vicinity and apprentices. Tickets for sale at D. P. Faulds' (where reserved seats can be procured); also at Wm. Kendrick's, C. P. Barnes & Bro.'s, and W. H. Bulkley's.

Doors open at 7; Lecture commences at 8. fe14 d4

Weisiger Hall.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 16,

"The RISTORI of the Lecture Field,"

MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

Will deliver her immensely popular Lecture,

"THE BRIGHT SIDE,"

Received everywhere with a positive furore of enthusiasm.

It has sunshine in it.
It will drive away the blues.
It is like a sunny day in June, full of life, light, and animation.

Sale of seats commences Monday morning, Feb. 13, at Faulds' music store. fe12 SuTuWe&Th

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Second appearance of

MISS ANNIE MORRIS.

Second night of Chas. Gayler's sensational drama of "Out of the Streets," which will be produced with elegant new scenery and appointments.

ON Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, will be acted Gayler's sensational drama of

OUT OF THE STREETS.

Blanche Heaton..................Miss Annie Morris.
Saturday—"Out of the Streets" Matinee.

Adelaide Phillipps CONCERT COMPANY.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS respectfully announces

ONE GRAND CONCERT

AT WEISIGER HALL, ON

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20,

Assisted by the following artistes:

MR. J. LEVY, the Greatest Cornet Player in the world; Mr. JULES D'HASLER, the Eminent Baritone; Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the distinguished Pianist and Composer.

Cards of Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c extra—to be had at the music store of D. P. Faulds on and after Wednesday, Feb. 15, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

The piano is from the factory of Chickering & Sons, and furnished by D. P. Faulds, their sole agent in Louisville. ☞ To commence at 8 o'clock. fe12 dtd

Masonic Temple

Mons. and Mad. Mueller's

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Dancing

(By their Pupils) will take place on

Friday Evening, Feb. 17, 1871, at the large hall of Masonic Temple.

The curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock on the Greatest Feast of Terpsichorean Art ever witnessed in America, the Grand Fairy Dance of the Sylphides, with all the most celebrated Grand Fancy Dances of the age, to be danced in the most costly and most beautiful costumes ever seen in Louisville; also the greatest wonder in the world, the Eight Dancing FISHES, four White Fish, and four Cat Fish, which have been trained to dance a Quadrille on land or water. This will be the most scientific, brilliant, and most wonderful exhibition ever attempted by any teacher in America.

Admission $1; children (under 12 years) 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the music stores of the pupils, Prof. Mueller, and at Masonic Temple. Reserved seats 25 cents extra—at D. P. Faulds' music store, Main st. fe12 dtd

A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

BUTCHERS' UNION, LOUISVILLE,

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, 1871.

Committee of Arrangements—John M. Letterle, Philip Burg, Sol. Strauss, Dan'l Klump, Phil. Montz. Chief Floor Manager—Jacob Hartman.

Floor Managers—Fred. Frank, Fred. Krauth, John Lapp, Nic. Klump, Dan Klump, Frank Bushard, Wm. Schiek, Godlieb Layer, Fred. Walter. Tickets, $1.

fe5 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SANDERS, Capt......GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [jan18 dtf] J. W. FORBEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.

MARY HOUSTON....{L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

Will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Thursday, the 16th. Passengers leaving here by Wednesday morning's train will arrive in time for the Houston.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR............GILMORE, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 14th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

EMMA FLOYD.......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master,

Will leave on Thursday, the 16th, at 4 P. M.. from city wharf, positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

CITY OF QUINCY..{JUDD T. WEST, Master,
WM. BROWN, Clerk,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 14th, at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

CITY OF QUINCY......{WEST, Captain,
BROWN, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

INDIANA....{R. E. NEAL, Master
CHARLES MILLER, Clerk,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Merchants' Arkansas Packet Co.'s Steamer
For Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and Fort Smith.

PINK VARBLE....{N. C. SELBY, Master,
R. F. FULLER, Clerk,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 15th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
From Memphis.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

BELLE LEE

Will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday, the 15th inst., after the arrival of the railroad trains, and will arrive at New Orleans in time for the great Mardi Gras celebration on the 21st inst.

L. F. HICKS, Master.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

ROBERT MITCHELL..{R. M. WADE, Master,
FRANK STEIN, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

KATE KINNEY.......HICKS KING, Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

KATE KINNEY...{HICKS KING, Master,
AL. CROXALL, Clerk,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

DRY GOODS.

Silks and Satins.

50 PIECES Black Dress Silk;
20 do Colored Dress Silk;
20 do do Trimming Silk;
20 do Black and Colored Satins,

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Crepe.

20 PIECES Black English Crepe;
50 do French Crepe;
100 do Hat Crepe:

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Shirt Fronts.

200 DOZ. Assorted Woven Shirt Fronts;
300 Doz. Assorted Stitched Shirt Fronts;
100 Doz. Assorted Embroidered Shirt Fronts;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky

Corsets.

300 DOZ. White and Gray Did Corsets;
100 Doz. W Corsets;

Also, fine French Glove-fitting and Skeleton Corsets;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Paper and Envelopes.

A LARGE STOCK of Letter, Note, and Cap Paper;
A large stock of Envelopes,

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Toilet Soaps.

A LARGE STOCK of Colgate & Co.'s and other Toilet Soaps

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

LOST.

LOST—$137—November 24, 1870, by Henry Mitchell, porter at Galt House, in Portland, or on his way to Louisville. There came through the post-office a letter to Phil Murphy containing the same amount and same bills. Whoever sent this letter would confer a favor upon Henry Mitchell by addressing Mr. Wm. Murphy, clerk at Galt House, and explain whom the money belongs to. fe14 2t*

LOST—BITCH—A white-and-tan spotted setter bitch. Answers to the name of "Nelly." A liberal reward will be given if returned to No. 273 south side Broadway, bet. Seventh and Eighth. fe13 d4*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 9th day of Feb., A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOS. W. BAIRD, of Bowling Green, county of Warren, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of Feb., A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. fe11 d2

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

One Splendid 7-octave Piano,

Furniture, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, we will sell wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c.; Brussels, 2 and 3 ply, and other carpets.

N. B.—Piano will be sold at 11½ o'clock. fe12

BY WHARTON & CO.

Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture at Private Residence No. 3 Walnut street, between First and Second, north side,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at private residence, No. 3 Walnut street, between First and Second, all the furniture therein contained, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets; fine cook stove, &c. fe12 d3

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

The Best Saloon Stand in the City

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 15, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, the "Ruby" Saloon (formerly the "Black Crook"), adjoining the Louisville Opera-House. This is undoubtedly the best and most popular stand in the city, now in full and complete running order. The United States, State, county, and city licenses and water rent all paid. The building, lease of ground, stock, fixtures, &c., will all be sold together without reserve.

Terms at sale.

fe12 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.,

EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., at B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s sale stable, corner Fifth and Green sts., Louisville. THOS. B. TULLIS, Auctioneer,
ja27 dtf Late of Cincinnati.

PUBLIC SALES.

BEARGRASS PORKHOUSE

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday, April 3, 1871, at 3 o'clock p. m., the Beargrass Porkhouse. This is the most extensive and complete establishment of the kind in the world, having all the modern improvements, and ample capacity for handling 75,000 hogs during the season (did handle over 100,000 in one season.) The location of this property is the most desirable in the city, being immediately on Beargrass creek, and near the connecting track of the L., C. & L. and L. & N. Railroads, just now completed; and at a small expense a switch can be built from the establishment to this connecting track, whereby freight can be delivered to and from the porkhouse by both roads on the same terms as from their depots, thus saving annually a large amount in items of drayage, driving bills, &c.

The attention of packers throughout the country, and others desiring to engage in the business, is particularly called to this sale, as the property will positively be sold without reserve.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest and lien.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.

fe14 Tu&Satmb25tdts

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE......................KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. ja1 dtf

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de18 d2m

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth. No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. fe11 d3

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 26th st. ja1 dim*

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23d st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

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The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

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NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

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New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by

no29 deod6m&w6m D. P. FAULDS.

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Having become the purchaser of the

Courier-Journal Job Rooms,

I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of

JOB PRINTING

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Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Buildings.
fe3 dtf

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STEAM PACKING.

OWNING the right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using

STEAM ENGINES

that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs, and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past three years, having applied it to many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam economizer.

All parties are cautioned against infringements.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
ja23 eodtf Tenth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.

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no24 ThSa&Tu3m 85 Fourth Street.

J. H. COLSTON & CO.,
PIG-IRON AGENTS,

Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,
No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, up stairs,
de29 ThSa&Tu3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 75 Third street.
no20 SuTu&Fr3m A. McBRIDE.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 3 dry goods salesmen, 1 book-keeper, shipping clerk and 2 porters in wholesale house, 1 drug clerk, 2 watchmen, 2 gardeners, 200 farm hands, laborers, mechanics of all kinds. Merchants, business men, farmers, &c., find reliable help free at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOARDING—For gentleman and wife. Must be a short distance from Main and Third streets. None except those who can furnish first-class accommodations need address "Boarder," care Courier-Journal office. fe14 d2*

WANTED—A SITUATION—As teacher in a private family, by a lady who is thoroughly competent to teach the English branches and to give instruction on the piano. Address "Teacher," this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man from the West, as clerk or traveling agent. Best of Western references given. Can influence good Western trade. Address M. A., this office.

WANTED—CANDY-MAKER—To go to St. Paul, Minnesota. Good wages and steady work guaranteed to a first-rate man. Address 54 West Jefferson st, 3d story front. fe14 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young gentleman, quick and accurate at figures, who writes a good and rapid hand, and can keep books. Address S., this office.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—For advertisements and subscription to a first-class popular Democratic journal. Apply to W. H. MUNNALL, 95 Green st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE—Containing 7 rooms. Address "Renter," care Courier-Journal office. fe14 d3*

WANTED—GIRL—To cook, wash and iron. Apply at 163 Madison st.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man from the South, as clerk, traveling agent, or assistant book-keeper in some wholesale house. Best of Southern references given. Can influence good Southern trade. Address P., Lock Box 112. fe12 d12*

WANTED—NOTES—Lien notes, given for deferred payments for real estate. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 75 Fifth st. fe13d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced liquor dealer as traveling agent south or northwest; has been engaged in the trade for years, and can do any first-class house much good. Address S. B. R., Decatur, Ill. fe10 d10*

WANTED—Money to loan on watches, diamonds and valuables of every description. Eagle Loan Office, sign of the Golden Balls, 95 Fifth st., near Market. JOHN A. O'BRIEN. fe1 deod1m

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To hire their masquerade suits at M'ME LEISSON'S, No. 463 W. Jefferson st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, north side. Largest assortment and lowest prices. ja17 eod15*

WANTED—SITUATION—As assistant book-keeper, shipping or bill clerk, or salesman, or would travel. Have had several years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Can loan my employer a few hundred dollars. Reference given and required. Address, through P. O., M. B. G. fe12 SuTuTh

WANTED — BOOK-KEEPING — GEORGE B. EWING offers his services to adjust books out of balance, or that need writing up. He would take books to post daily, weekly, or semi-monthly. Best city reference given. Address care No. 9 West Main street. fe4 deod6

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BUSINESS PROPERTY—One or two business houses, centrally located, say between First and Seventh streets, yielding a fair interest on the investment, to cost about $30,000. Payment mainly cash, balance on short credit. Address Postoffice drawer 30, giving location and description of property, with rental and period of lease. fe9 d10

WANTED—BOARDERS—One or two rooms can be had in a private family, with first-class board. None need apply but those with unexceptionable reference and who are willing to pay for good accommodations. Address, with name, G. A. N. fe1 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90 Postoffice. de24

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

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The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GOAT—Having 3 kids a week old. Price $20. Apply at W. S. A. & Co.'s, 154 Market st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BUILDING LOTS—120 feet west side Third, between Weissinger and Magnolia; 100 feet east side Third, between Magnolia and Ship; 58½ feet west side Third, between Magnolia and Ship; 50 feet east side Third, between Kentucky and St. Catherine; 90 feet west side Second, between Kentucky and St. Catherine; 75 feet west side Second, between St. Catherine and Oak; 50 feet west side Second, between Ormsby and Weissinger; 114 feet west side Second, between B and C avenue; 101 west side Fourth, between B and C avenue; 48 feet east side Fourth, between Lee and A avenue; 145 feet west side First, between Oak and Ormsby avenue; 85 feet west side Sixth, between Kentucky and Zane; 205 feet east side Brook, between St. Catherine and Oak; 329 feet north side Oak, between Brook and Floyd; 96 feet south side Oak, between Brook and Floyd; 90 feet south side Chestnut, between 23d and 24th; 60 feet south side Madison, between 22d and 23d; 45 feet north side Walnut, between 26th and 27th; 82 feet east side 18th, between Broadway and Maple; 72 feet west side 15th, between Prentice and Harney; 80 feet east side 20th between Walnut and Chestnut; 9 acres, giving a frontage of 2,760 feet on Brook and Floyd, near Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. Terms accommodating and prices low, as the owner is removing to New York. Apply, from 11 to 3, at 64 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, up stairs, to H. W. WILKES. fe12,14,16&18

FOR SALE—GROUND—1,000 feet of the most desirable ground, on Third and Fourth streets, in lots to suit buyers, on long time. THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe12 dtf

FOR SALE—A SMALL RESIDENCE—West side of Third street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe12 d3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A brick cottage, good location. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 75 Fifth street. fe13d3

FOR SALE—A HOUSE—That comfortable and beautiful residence on the southwest corner of Fourth and Breckinridge streets. Apply on the premises, or to BARRISON & McGRAIN, Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. fe7 d3-Tu&W*

FOR SALE—LOTS—Several choice building lots. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 75 Fifth street. fe13d3

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY FIXTURES AND STOCK—At 111 Fifth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. fe11 d6*

FOR SALE—CHEAP—One upright steam engine, 8-inch cylinder, 18-inch stroke, with boiler and heater; boiler 15 feet long and 33 inches in diameter; heater 20 feet long and 2 feet in diameter; with fly-wheel, force pumps, Gormer steam guage, &c., complete and in good order, for $700 cash, if taken away immediately. Inquire at office of HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., northeast corner Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. fe10 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—I will sell my house on Market street, No. 150, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, 29 feet front by 200 deep to an alley. For particulars, see H. PRIESSLER. fe2 d12

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 209 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARMS—An improved farm of 165 acres, 18 miles from Louisville, on Shelby railroad, half a mile from Taylor Station; good society; schools and churches convenient. Also, 145 acres Ohio river bottom land, near Uniontown, Ky. For terms, apply to J. W. HAYS, Jr., and E. P. JOHNSON, attorneys-at-law, No. 11 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. ja30 deodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

FOR LEASE—A RESIDENCE AND LAND—I wish to lease, for two or more years, my residence, with seventy-five acres of land. The place has between three and four hundred fruit trees, in full bearing. The building is excellent and convenient. The barn will accommodate fifty head of stock. The garden is well furnished with garden fruits, with half an acre of rhubarb plant. The house has nine rooms, well furnished. Apply to NEWTON H. GAAR or BUCKEL & SHAFFER. fe13 d4*

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SET OF ROOMS—Second story, suitable for banking or insurance offices, situated on the southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets; also, one fine room in the basement, well ventilated and lighted; all of the most modern and approved style, with first-class fire-proof vaults, combination locks, &c., also, fine, airy closets, finished with great neatness. For terms, apply to the Manufacturing and Financial Company, situate on the above-named premises. HENRY DENT, Cashier. fe10 d5

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A good business house on Second street, between Main and Washington streets. Also, a comfortable dwelling on Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. Apply to JAMES N. WEST & CO., s. e. corner of Third and Main streets. fe12d3 SuTuTh

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. fe2 dtf

FOR LEASE—2 STONE-QUARRIES—Already opened and ready for blasting, situated on the Workhouse road, east of Guthrie's enlargement, and adjoining the city limits. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. fe3 deodtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The very desirable office No. 112 Jefferson street, next below Courier-Journal counting-room, well adapted for an insurance or real estate agency or broker's office. Apply at Courier-Journal office. ja18 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 257 Main st. ja17 d4tf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $400 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With pleasant front room and small room attached, in a family where there are no children, at No. 443 Jefferson st., between Eleventh and Twelfth. fe14 d3*

BOARDING—Can be obtained at 183 Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut. fe13 d3*

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] Walnut st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

BOARDING—Day and permanent boarders can be accommodated at 188 Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut. fe8 d12*

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—LARGE RED COW—With bell around her neck, with initials J. A. C. on the bell; was stolen Dec. 31. A liberal reward will be paid for her if left with JOHN C. AMELUNG, on Market, bet. Shelby and Campbell. fe14 d3*